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ARAB REPLY TO TRUMAN

Jerusalem, July 7.
The Palestine Arab Higher Committee, in a reply made public today—to President Truman's statement on July 2 that the United States was prepared to assume technical and financial responsibilities for the transport of 100,000 Jewish immigrants into Palestine, said: "Palestine is not a parcel of merchandise which can be bought on Wall Street for dollars or bartered for by Jewish votes."
"The Committee wishes to assure President Truman that it is not within his power or jurisdiction or that of any other nation, to determine the future and destiny of this Arab country. Palestine is not for sale in spite of the fact that President Truman controls the atom bomb."
The reply advises President Truman "if he is genuinely in sympathy with the Jews and their plight in Christian Europe," to open the doors of the White House, or the doors of the American continent, which can absorb not only 100,000 Jews, but millions of them, it adds.
The reply ends: "The Arabs in Palestine and elsewhere are determined to resist any further Jewish immigration into their country with all the power and faith possible, in spite of President Truman's statement and the hue and cry raised by his Jewish friends in the States."—Reuter.

STRIKES IN CANADA

Ottawa, July 7.
Strikes are on the increase in Canada, with over 30,000 workers idle.
Picket lines at the gates of plants across Canada swelled when 4,000 Canadian Westinghouse workers went on strike at Hamilton, Ont.
The majority of the unions involved are affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour and have been active in an intensive campaign for shorter hours without reduction in their pay.—Associated Press.

Soviet Priority On U.S. Accord

New York, July 7.
Recent developments indicate that Russia is definitely working toward an accord with the United States.
From usually good sources we learn that British and American diplomats were not surprised when V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, suddenly agreed to give the Dodecanese Islands to Greece in spite of previous indications the Russians would demand bases there.
The story is that prior to the conference, the Russians asked the British to indicate to Turkey that now would be a good time to renegotiate the Russo-Turk treaty of friendship which

U.S. Rushing To Disaster?

Melbourne, July 6.
The "Herald" today quoted N. F. Richardson, deputy chairman of the Australian War Surplus Disposals Commission, as saying that the United States, after finishing the war as the mightiest nation, "is now rushing toward an economic disaster of the first magnitude."
The "Herald" said Richardson, who just returned from a five months' business tour of North, Central and South America, declared in an interview that members of Congress are "lolling back in their seats at Capital Hill reading comic strips while the United States is rushing headlong toward inflation."
Richardson was also quoted as saying that Australians are sometimes critical of their own politicians, but the latter are "comparatively well-informed and diligent as compared to the swarms of racketeers, ignoramuses and stooges of a big pressure group operating in Washington."—Associated Press.

BLUNT BEVIN SPEECH Russia Trying To Back Out Byrnes Also Has A Few Words

Paris, July 7.
The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, yesterday accused Russia of trying to back out of her agreement to convoke the European peace conference here on July 23, as the Foreign Ministers' Council stood sharply divided on the procedure issue, American informants said.
In a bitter four and a half hour debate Mr. Bevin told the Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, that Russia seemed to be attaching new conditions to calling the conference of 21 nations after Britain, France and the United States had accepted all other Soviet conditions.

Both Mr. Bevin and United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes told Molotov they

First United States Saint

Vatican City, July 7.
The canonisation ceremony of Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, first United States citizen to be proclaimed a saint, will take place in St. Peter's Basilica today.

The Vatican radio reports that 40,000 clergy are expected to attend the ceremony and delegations from all over the world, including a nun from China, have arrived for the occasion.
The Papal Mass will last two and a half hours and the canonisation ceremony and proclamation will be announced by the ringing of bells from all churches in Rome.
Mother Cabrini, who died only 30 years ago, was born in Lombardy in 1850 and eventually went to America for missionary work among Italian immigrants. In spite of continual illhealth she founded 60 convents in North America.—Reuter.

could not agree to imposing any rules of procedure upon the conference, as Molotov insisted they should.

Mr. Bevin said he had already assured the Dominions and his own government that he would agree to nothing which might limit their freedom at the conference.

Looking squarely at the Russian Minister, Mr. Bevin demanded that Molotov hold to his part of the Ministers' bargain on reparations.

Backing Out
According to British informants, "you agreed on the date of the peace conference. Now you are devising a plan to veto it unless you first agree with you on the rules of procedure. In effect, you are going back on your agreement that the conference should meet on July 23."

"On a par with," Mr. Bevin pointed out, "we agreed on the same day on reparations from Italy. We kept to our part of the bargain."
Referring to the Anglo-American consent to the drawing of some reparations from Italy's current industrial production, Mr. Bevin added: "On this too, you are going back on your bargain. The world had better know that at that time not one word was said about rules of procedure."

Rubber Stamp Conclave
Both Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Bevin maintained that the Foreign Ministers might draft suggestions on the "rules of procedure for the peace conference" but that the Ministers had no right to lay down hard and fast rules.
No self-respecting representatives would accept such dictatorship, Byrnes told Molotov, according to American informants. Byrnes insisted that he would not even discuss any projected rules of procedure unless it were definitely understood that they would be only suggestions which were not compulsory upon the United States or other delegations.

Molotov, according to American sources, argued that to permit the conference to adopt its own rules would result in a "rubber stamp" conclave.—Associated Press.

Tass View
Moscow, July 7.
A Tass despatch from Paris yesterday said the major problems at the Foreign Ministers' Council conference were solved when agreement were reached on July 4 on question concerning around peace treaty drafts.

The correspondent wrote that "friends of peace will view with satisfaction the results already achieved at the Paris Ministers' conference."
The question yet to be solved concerns principally the Balkan treaties and it should not offer special hardships according to general opinion. The writer commented on the "soundness of the Soviet viewpoint" which has been confirmed entirely in practice.

Referring to the firm stand the Soviet delegate took from the start against moves that placed what he termed conflicting and half digested proposals before the peace treaty conference, he declared that the stand has now proved to have been the correct one.

The Tass writer said the United States and Britain "insisted stubbornly on convening the conference on the basis of the Paris Ministers' Council agreement."

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THE LOAN

Washington, July 7.
Battle lines were drawn sharply with the outcome in doubt for opening the House debate tomorrow (Monday) on the Senate-approved \$3,750,000,000 loan to Britain.
Speaker Rayburn predicted victory for the Administration, but Representative Butler, Republican from Nebraska and one of the leaders of the organized opposition, told newspapermen: "We think we can beat it."
Some Administrationists conceded privately they were not sure how the vote would go.—Associated Press.

Czechoslovakia's "Stalin"

Prague, July 7.
Czechoslovakia's new Communist Premier, Klement Gottwald, is regarded by his supporters as this nation's counterpart of Stalin.

Like Stalin, Gottwald exhibits a calm, unruffled disposition and his speech is deliberate and direct. He has no moustache, but otherwise he bears a physical resemblance to the Russian leader. Stocky with bushy eyebrows and rugged features, he smokes a pipe. He is 49 years old. He wears a cap—proletarian headgear.

Gottwald was Chairman of the Communist Party and Vice-Premier when President Eduard Benes called him to form a new government after the Communist victory in Czechoslovakia's first post-war election.

The son of a peasant family.

Labour Govt. Weathers Two "Storms"

London, July 7.
Britain's Labour Government has just faced two most serious challenges during its existence. The first came from its own supporters on the Palestine issue and the second came from the Opposition on the bread issue. The Government faced both successfully but these challenges may be renewed soon.

Labour Member, Sidney Silverman, 52-year-old Jewish lawyer, raised the Palestine issue last Monday. Silverman is conspicuous in the House of Commons because of his ability in debate and with the aid of 37 other Labour Members and one or two Independent Members, he forced the Government to abandon most of its programme for the day and debate Palestine.

The rules of the House give any member this right if he can find 35 others to support him. Mr. Silverman, in defiance of his own Party, had the support of not only a few of the Labour Members known as "Crypto-Communists" but some of the most orthodox and respected of the Labour old guard. The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, notwithstanding and unsmiling while the procedure of moving an adjournment to discuss Palestine was carried out.

Mr. Silverman attacked the Government bitterly and several Labour Members notified the Party chiefs that if a vote was forced they would be compelled to vote against the Government.

Wildest Scenes
But such a crisis was not reached neither did the matter come up for discussion at the private weekly meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party next day.

Nevertheless the Government is uncomfortable and unhappy about Palestine although on this issue it has the support of most of the Labour Party and all the Conservative Party. When it produces—as Mr. Attlee has said he will—evidence of association between the Jewish Agency and the illegal armed forces in Palestine, much of the criticism of the Government may disappear.

MEXICO GOES TO THE POLLS

Mexico City, July 7.
Army units will guard the polls today in the Federal Government's first attempt to guarantee an honest presidential election from bloodshed and violence.

But in a pre-election shooting yesterday near Guadalajara, an electoral commission official was killed and several other persons were wounded.

Nearly 3,000,000 voters will choose their President for the next six years from four candidates—Miguel Aleman, ex-Secretary of Interior; Manuel Padilla, ex-Foreign Minister; General J. Agustin Castro, ex-Secretary of War; and General Enrique Calderon of the Popular Revolutionary Party. The voters are also selecting 147 members of the House of Deputies and 58 Senators.

Aleman hopes, with the power of the Government-dominated Institutional Revolutionary Party to take the presidency. His strongest opponent is Padilla.—Associated Press.

he was apprenticed to a Vienna cabinet maker. He served in the Austrian Army in World War I and later became the leader of the Left Wing Socialists in Czechoslovakia, then the Communists. During World War II, Gottwald broadcast from Moscow and helped to organize the underground.—Associated Press.

Mobs Battle With Military Police

Trieste, July 7.
Anti-Allied demonstrations flared in Trieste last night in the wake of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers decision to internationalize the city. British troops used clubs and tear gas to break up the crowds of demonstrators. Rocks and stones were flung as freely as unprintable epithets by hundreds of Italian youths, who surged back and forth before the United Plaza, where most of the Allied military government offices are situated.

One pitched battle took place between demonstrators and British soldiers promading singly and in groups through the city. Hundreds of rocks were thrown by each side, but so far as could be seen, without casualties.

British military police clubbed to the ground and took to hospital an Italian who led an assault on an American military policeman who went to the rescue of American correspondents attacked by the mob.

In Rome several hundred Italian youths demonstrated in Venezia Square last night in front of the Allied Command Headquarters for the Rome area.

The group was an overflow from a mass demonstration in the People's Square against the decisions of the Foreign Ministers in Paris.

Despite the presence of some 200 Italian police the crowd tore down all Allied road signs, ripped up the fence around a military car park and flung the timbers at parked cars.

The demonstration, one of the many recent signs of Italian dissatisfaction over the loss of Italian territory to France and Yugoslavia, came as Premier-designate Alcide De Gasperi sought to put together the first Italian Government under the new Republic.

All Over Italy

Other protest demonstrations against the Paris decisions took place throughout Italy today.

A mass meeting will be held in Naples on Monday, in which all main Italian political parties, including Socialists and Communists, will take part.

At Padua, the historic bell on the old university tower has been booming a muffled toll—usually reserved for funerals—since last night as a sign of yearning for Trieste.

It will continue to sound funeral clangs until Tuesday. The Italian branch of the International League of the Rights of Men has asked the intervention of its central office in New York against the Paris conference decisions.

Meanwhile, Italian refugees from Venezia Giulia continue to arrive in Italy in uninterrupted flow.—Associated Press and Reuter.

Paratroops Hunt For Hide-Out

Tel Aviv, July 7.
Shift-sleeved paratroops of the famous British Sixth Airborne Division, armed with Bren and Tommy guns and supported by Bren carriers, swooped on the Jewish Shapiro quarter in the Arab town of Jaffa early today and combed the tumbledown slum dwellings in a hunt for the terrorist hideout where the three British officers who were released on Thursday night were held captive for 16 days.

The Shapiro quarter is the Jewish slum located inside the municipal area of Jaffa. It is densely populated with Oriental Jews. It is so far not known whether the British troops succeeded in tracking down the sun-baked windowless outhouse where the officers were held under night and day armed guard.

Powerful transmitters are now jamming the three secret illegal radios in Palestine today, they blotted out the reception in Jerusalem of the Jewish resistance movement's "Voice of Israel."

The "Voice of Israel" was almost unintelligible as a result of interference. It is believed that the jamming emanates from Jerusalem.

According to a Jewish source, the radio, gliding to General Sir Alan Cunningham's reported suggestion that other Jewish leaders be appointed to take the place of those arrested, declared: "There are no qualms in the Jewish community."—Reuter.

ATOMIC-BOMB FILM THEFT

Kwajalein, July 7.
The theft of a large packet of top-secret atomic bomb film after it reached the United States was unofficially but reliably reported here yesterday.

A courier is reported to have relaxed his vigilance over the films at New York where he was making a telephone call and a man seized the package and fled with it.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is understood to be investigating the reported theft. In New York the F. B. I. declined to either confirm or deny the reports of the theft.

New York police said that no such theft had been reported to them by Federal authorities. E. Conroy, the special agent in charge of the New York office of the F. B. I., said "no investigation is being made in this case by the F. B. I."—Associated Press.

GANDHI ON ATOM BOMB

Bombay, July 7.
Gandhi, writing in his weekly journal "Harijan" today, said the atomic bomb had "destroyed the soul of Japan" and "what has happened to the soul of a destroying nation it is yet too early to see."

The atom bomb, he said, had deepened the finest feeling that has sustained mankind for ages. Replying to "the suggestion by American friends" that the atomic bomb would bring an end to violence, Gandhi wrote:

"It will if what is meant is that its destructive power will so disgust the world that it will turn away from violence for the time being. This is very like man; glutting himself with dainties to a point of nausea and turning away from them only to return with redoubled zeal after the effects of the nausea are well over."

"In precisely the same manner will the world return to violence with a renewed zeal after the effect of disgust has worn off."—Reuter.

REPAT. JUNK SEEKS SHELTER

A junk-load of 100 repatriates bound for Formosa from Hainan had to take shelter in Hong Kong harbour late Saturday night when their rudder, strained by the heavy seas outside, broke.

They were able to make port safely and anchored for the night in Shaikwan, where they were found yesterday by the Water Police.

They are being permitted to remain in Hong Kong pending the completion of repairs to the junk, which has been shifted to the Quarantine Anchorage.

THE WEATHER

Inference:—Pressure is low over China and East China Sea. High pressure occupies the South China Sea and the Pacific east of the Philippines.
Forecast:—Moderate to fresh south-south-westerly or south-westerly winds; gusty; overcast, with early morning rain.
Yesterday's weather:—Maximum 87 deg. at 2:30 p.m.; Minimum 80 deg. at 6 a.m.; East: Rain, Humidity 80%; Rainfall: Nil; Sunshine: 10 hours.

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THE ALLIES

The Conference of Foreign Ministers is now making excellent progress though it is too soon to suggest that its troubles are over. Several major issues have been disposed of in the last three weeks and the outlook justifies an optimism hardly imagined possible when the Big Four resumed their labours. M. Molotov has, in fact, returned to Paris in a more accommodating mood, and there has inevitably been a like response. Whether it fore-shadows happier relations altogether is another matter, though indications that way would be warmly welcomed. The 20-year Anglo-Soviet treaty of friendship and alliance binds the two countries "to work together in close and friendly collaboration, after the re-establishment of peace, for the organisation of security and economic prosperity in Europe."

and to act in accordance with the principles "of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States." At the close of the Tehran Conference in November, 1943, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill issued a joint statement declaring that "we look with confidence to the day when all peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences. We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose." At the Yalta Conference 18 months ago the same statesmen reaffirmed their "determination to build in co-operation with other peace-loving nations a world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and the general well-being of mankind." These expressions of mutual good will and common purpose were matched among the British people by sentiments of genuine cordiality and admiration towards their ally, sentiments of which the £7,000,000 subscribed to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund afforded an outward and visible token. It has been tragic to contrast the dreary round of discord at the Council of Ministers, the iron curtain that divides the East from the West of Europe, the total negation of the high promise augured at Tehran and Yalta. The British people may be pardoned if they are not a little mystified as to how and why distrust and suspicion have developed. They are unconscious of anything either in their own attitude or in the conduct of their official spokesmen to have provoked so lamentable a change. They realise the profound differences between the way of life and institutions in Britain and in Russia, but they see in these no barrier to friendliness and mutual co-operation. Adherence to the Tehran principle of "non-interference in the internal affairs of other States" should make it possible for Communism and democracy to live side by side without clash and with reciprocal respect. The Yalta principle of "dedication to peace, security, freedom and the general well-being of mankind" offers a positive focus for common effort, born of common suffering, to establish international relations on a rational and enduring basis. It is too soon to hope that these things will come to pass, and it would be futile to deny that the events of the first twelve months of peace have made their fulfilment appear remote. The Paris talks have revived hope to some extent. It is impossible to tell whether something of the spirit enshrined by the King in the Stow of Stalingrad

has been refuted. The original plan of attack, as revised by Montgomery and finally approved by Eisenhower himself, involved a D-Day assault on a five divisional front on the beachhead between Oristreham and Varreville, with the immediate purpose of establishing beachheads to accommodate the follow-up troops. The initial objectives of the attack included the capture of Caen, Bayeux, Lisigny and Carentan, with the airfields in their vicinity, and the essential port of Cherbourg. Thereafter our forces were to advance on Brittany with the object of capturing the ports southwards to Nantes. Our next and main aim was to drive east on the line of the Loire in the general direction of Paris, and north across the Seine, with the purpose of destroying as many as possible of the German forces in this area of the west.

"Because it was ultimately intended to supply the United States forces engaged in Europe directly from American ports, American troops were assigned the right flank of the operation. They were to take Cherbourg and the Brittany ports as supply bases, while the British, driving east and north along the coast, were to seize the Channel ports, as far north as Antwerp, through which they were to be supplied directly from England."

By D plus 90, the general Allied front was to stand on the Seine from Le Havre to Paris on the north, and along the Loire from Nantes to Orleans, Fontainebleau and Paris on the south and east."

From the beginning, therefore, it was clearly Eisenhower's intention, no less than Montgomery's, that the American First Army should make the initial break-out from the beachhead on the Allied right. This, in fact, it did. Moreover, the Allies had made their first crossing of the Seine by D plus 76—that is, 15 days ahead of schedule.

Caen-Falaise Battle Slowness Refuted

QUESTION 2.—In particular, was 21 Army Group's progress in the Caen-Falaise fighting unjustifiably slow?

No. During the days following D-day "... exploiting the success achieved on D-Day, they (the 3rd British and 3rd Canadian Divisions) pushed southward, and, despite heavy casualties, succeeded, on June 7, in reaching points some two or three miles north and west of the city (Caen). However, the enemy fully appreciated the danger in this sector and, employing the tanks of the 21st Panzer and 12th S.S. Panzer Divisions, counter-attacked successfully in ideal tank country. Subsequent events showed that the retention of the city was the key to the main enemy strategy and during the struggle of the following week the Germans fought furiously to deny us possession and to prevent our

Gen. Eisenhower's report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force from June 6, 1944, to May 8, 1945, will serve finally to confute those who seek to distort the events of the campaign in North-Western Europe and so estrange the British and American Allies.

The spirit of the report is admirably expressed by the following passage which I take from its conclusion:

"The United States of America and Great Britain have worked, not merely as Allies, but as one nation, pooling their resources of men and material alike, in this struggle against the forces of evil engendered by Hitler's Germany. In the Expeditionary Forces which it has been my privilege to lead, both in the Mediterranean theatre and in North-Western Europe, an Allied experiment unprecedented in the history of the world has been carried out with decisive results."

So full a report—it runs to 149 pages—is impossible to summarise in any detail. I propose, therefore, to select certain controversial questions and to allow Gen. Eisenhower to answer these in his own words.

The Original Plan
Successfully Executed
QUESTION 1.—Generally, did Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, as Gen. Eisenhower's "Battle-Line Commander" in the Battle of Normandy, successfully implement the operational plan as it had been originally drawn up?

Yes. The original "Course" plan of attack, as revised by Montgomery and finally approved by Eisenhower himself, involved a D-Day assault on a five divisional front on the beachhead between Oristreham and Varreville, with the immediate purpose of establishing beachheads to accommodate the follow-up troops. The initial objectives of the attack included the capture of Caen, Bayeux, Lisigny and Carentan, with the airfields in their vicinity, and the essential port of Cherbourg. Thereafter our forces were to advance on Brittany with the object of capturing the ports southwards to Nantes. Our next and main aim was to drive east on the line of the Loire in the general direction of Paris, and north across the Seine, with the purpose of destroying as many as possible of the German forces in this area of the west.

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Three Occasions When Eisenhower Differed

(Continued From Page 2.)

sible to confirm him in his belief.

"Lack of infantry was the most important cause of the enemy's defeat in Normandy, and his failure to remedy this weakness was due primarily to the success of the Allied threat levelled against the Pas de Calais. The German 15th Army, which, if committed to battle in June or July, might possibly have defeated us by sheer weight of numbers, remained inoperative throughout the critical period of the campaign."

"This continuing failure by the enemy to form an armoured reserve constitutes the outstanding feature of the campaign during June and July; to it we owe the successful establishment of our lodgement area. Every time an attempt was made to replace armor in the line with a newly arrived infantry division a fresh attack necessitated its hasty recommitment."

"So long as the pressure continued and so long as the threat to the Pas de Calais proved effective in preventing the move of infantry reinforcements from there across the Seine, the enemy had no alternative but to stand on the defensive and to see the 7th Army and Panzer group West slowly bleed to death."

The first move from the 15th Army area westward over the Seine coincided with the launching of the United States First Army attack on July 25 "the break-out."

Beach Defence Rommel's Blunder

Finally there was Rommel's disastrous conception of beach defence.

The raid (the Dieppe raid in 1942) convinced the enemy that any attempted invasion could, or should, be destroyed on the beaches themselves, and the defences subsequently constructed on this principle were lacking in depth."

The assumption of command in France by Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel during the winter of 1943-4 was marked by vigorous extension and intensification of the defensive work already in progress, and this continued up to the very day our landings took place."

Rommel's confidence in his mines and concrete was, indeed, to have disastrous results for the German Army. When the beaches were forced the enemy lost the initiative, and never subsequently succeeded in regaining it. The hand of von Rundstedt endeavouring to remedy the errors of his lieutenant became apparent after the first two or three weeks of the campaign, when desperate attempts were made to form a mobile armoured striking force as reserve; but it was too late."

QUESTION 4.—When the advance from the Seine began on Sept. 1, 1944, why did Eisenhower disperse with a single battle-line commander responsible to him for the whole front in order to exercise his command through two or more Army Group Commanders instead?

Gen. Eisenhower gives his reasons as follows: "Changes in the command set-up were necessary . . . due to the diverging lines of operation and the need for having a commander on each of the main fronts capable of handling, with a reasonable degree of independence, the day-to-day operations in each sector. These operations were to be guided by directives issued from my headquarters."

Ground forces should, ordinarily, be commanded according to the possibilities, frequently determined by geography, of close battlefield supervision. Battlefield command extends upwards through the division, corps, army and army group commanders. This last commander is the highest ground commander who has a logical function separate from the theatre commander and who, at the same time, can be sufficiently free from broad strategic, logis-

tic and civil problems to give his entire attention to the battle. "The next higher commander above the army group commander, by whatever name he is called, such as Supreme or Theatre Commander, necessarily controls broad strategy and commands air and sea forces, and therefore is the only one in position to bring additional strength to bear to influence the action."

"When the ground front is such that configuration and extent permit close battle supervision by a single army group commander, then this officer is also known as the ground commander of the entire force. But when there is more than one army group commander in a single theatre there cannot logically be an overall 'theatre commander' separate from the Theatre or Supreme Commander."

Then and later these arguments seem incontrovertible.

Seine Advance

Bridgeheads Wanted

QUESTION 5.—During the advance from the Seine why did Eisenhower decide to put the full weight of his blow behind 21 Army Group's thrust to the north-east at the expense of the Third United States Army thrust eastward?

He gives his reasons as follows: "It was our plan to attack north-eastward in the greatest possible strength. This direction had been chosen for a variety of reasons. First, the great bulk of the German Army was located there. Secondly, there was the great desirability of capturing the flying bomb area. A third reason for the north-eastward attack was our imperative need for the large port of Antwerp absolutely essential to us logistically. Fourthly, we wanted the airfields in Belgium."

"Finally, and most important, I felt that during the late summer and early autumn months the lower Rhine offered the best avenue for an advance into Germany, and it seemed probable that, through rapidity of exploitation, both the Siegfried Line and the Rhine-River might be crossed and strong bridgeheads established before the enemy recovered sufficiently to make a definite stand in the Arnhem area."

Again the argument seems incontrovertible, despite that, in the event, the Arnhem operation was not wholly successful and that the Germans were to be given respite to consolidate their Siegfried defences."

QUESTION 6.—Were 21 Army Group operations to clear the Scheldt Estuary unduly delayed and unduly protracted, contrary to the Supreme Commander's wishes?

Certainly not. To make the earliest possible use of the Port of Antwerp was a fundamental feature of Montgomery's original plan. Gen. Eisenhower gives the facts: "My decision to concentrate our efforts on this attempt (the Arnhem operation) is a thrust into the heart of Germany before the enemy could consolidate his defences along the Rhine had resulted in a delay in opening Antwerp and in making the port available as our main supply base. I took the full responsibility for this, and I believe that the possible and actual results warranted the calculated risk involved."

"Had our forces not pushed north and east to hold the line of the Maas and Waal well north of Antwerp, the port itself would have been in constant danger not only from a blow possibly synchronised with the later blow in the Elbe, but from independent attacks launched at close range from Holland."

After heavy fighting under most difficult conditions 21 Army Group cleared South Beveland and Walcheren during late October and early November. Gen. Eisenhower pays a just tribute to the gallantry of the Naval, Army and Air Forces engaged. The Scheldt had then to be swept. The first ships unloaded in Antwerp on Nov. 26, 1944.

1945 Campaign Different Views

QUESTION 7.—Did Gen. Eisenhower and the Combined Chiefs of Staff hold a divergent view about the 1945 plan of campaign? Yes, the British Chiefs of Staff, certainly, would have preferred a single, powerful thrust into North Germany to any dissipation of effort. Gen. Eisenhower's views are:

"The immediate aim was to be the smashing of the enemy west of the Rhine in order to reduce to a minimum the forces which would be available to oppose our crossing of the river and the subsequent advance. . . . Once we had crossed the Rhine there were two main avenues by which we could advance into the heart of Germany and defeat such enemy forces as were left to oppose us."

"The first of these was from the Lower Rhine, north of the Ruhr and into the North German plain; the second from the Mainz-Karlsruhe area and thence, north-east through Frankfurt towards Kassel."

"The former axis of advance offered the quickest means of denying to the Germans the vital Ruhr industries. . . . An advance on the south axis from Mainz towards Kassel would also secure to us an industrial zone . . . and would therefore also be likely to afford us an opportunity of destroying considerable enemy forces."

"Once Kassel had been reached the Allies could either push north to complete the encirclement of the Ruhr, or north-east towards Berlin, or eastward towards Leipzig."

Two Thrusts

Chief of Staff's Doubts

"When the Combined Chief of Staff expressed doubts as to our ability to maintain a thrust—north of the Ruhr and in the Mainz-Frankfurt area—with the forces at my disposal, it was pointed out that such, indeed, would be the case if we did not clear to the Rhine before embarking on a major offensive to the east of that river."

"Given a situation, however, where we could operate without fear for the security of our flank, I felt confident of our ability to carry out the plans already indicated, putting the chief weight into the northern thrust but at the same time striking in the south and retaining flexibility to switch the main effort if the situation so required."

"Together with their suggestion that I should concentrate on a single heavy drive in the north, the Combined Chiefs of Staff submitted for my consideration a proposal by the British Chiefs of Staff that a single ground commander for the whole front north of Luxembourg be appointed to exercise, under me, operational control and co-ordination of all ground forces involved in the offensive which was to take us across the Rhine."

"This suggestion was based on the assumption that all the remainder of the front would remain on the defensive, contrary to my plans. I pointed out that, under these plans, the Ruhr marked the logical division of command zones and that Field-Marshal Montgomery would be in charge of all the forces there—the Canadian Army, British Army and United States Ninth Army—that were to participate in the northern offensive to capture the Ruhr."

QUESTION 8.—Was the envelopment of the Ruhr brought about by the initiative of the Combined Chiefs of Staff First and Ninth Armies—initiative that went beyond, or even contrary to, Eisenhower's and Montgomery's intention?

Certainly not. Gen. Eisenhower gives the facts: "Before operations deep into the German interior could safely be undertaken, the Allies had following the Ruhr crossings, to complete the encirclement of the Ruhr, this was the aim of the Allied hands—the Russians in control of its Silesian counterpart, Germany's power of continuing to wage war would be destroyed even were her armies to be preserved intact."

"I determined therefore, before launching any further offensive eastward into Germany, to carry out the policy originally envisaged of enveloping the Ruhr by converging thrusts from the two bridgeheads at Wesel and Frankfurt. Accordingly 21st Army Group and 12th Army Group were instructed to concentrate, on achieving a junction in the Kassel-Paderborn area."

"On April 1 the two armies (United States First Army, the United States Ninth Army, the latter then under 21st Army Group) made contact near Lippstadt."

"The operation constituted the latest double envelopment in history. . . . On April 18 the pocket

CATALINA TRAGEDY

London, July 7.

Three passengers were killed, but 12 others together with the crew of eight were saved, when a Catalina flying-boat of the Norwegian Air Force sank today in Altafjord, south of Hammerfest in Northern Norway.

The plane hit a floating object when alighting on the water.—Reuter.

was finally liquidated. The total bag of prisoners reached the immense figure of 325,000, including 30 General Officers."

Thus the responsible commanders were Gen. Eisenhower and Field-Marshal Montgomery. Centre Thrust

British "Misgivings"

QUESTION 9.—Did the British Chiefs of Staff and Gen. Eisenhower hold divergent views on the plan of operation to follow the envelopment of the Ruhr?

Yes, we may infer so. "The decision to concentrate first upon a major thrust in the centre nevertheless gave rise to some misgivings," says Gen. Eisenhower. "The desirability of bringing the U-boat war to an end, of opening supply lines through the north German ports, of acquiring the use of Swedish shipping, of relieving the Dutch, and of occupying Denmark and Norway, and the political and psychological effects of an early entry into Berlin were all advanced as reasons in favour of an operation in the 21st Army Group sector."

"Our reply pointed out that we had not forgotten the important advantages to be gained by the conquest of North Germany. It was merely a question of timing that was at issue. Our plan for an advance in the centre was itself intended to facilitate such a conquest which, I was convinced, could more easily be achieved once Germany was cut in two. "It was vital that we should concentrate for each effort in turn rather than allow our power to be dispersed by attempting to undertake too many projects at once. Berlin, I was now certain, no longer represented a military objective of major importance."

This, it seems, was at least the third occasion when Eisenhower preferred his own opinion to that advanced by the British Chiefs of Staff. Two previous occasions I have touched on in Questions 4 and 7. In war such divergences of opinion are inevitable. There are many ways to solve every operational problem, all of which may be right."

The National Redoubt

Enemy's "Only Chance"

QUESTION 10.—Was the National Redoubt anything more than a figment of war correspondents' imagination?

Very much more. After the Allied crossing of the Rhine, "It is (the enemy's) only chance of prolonging resistance for any length of time lay in retreating to the so-called National Redoubt in the Alps, where he might be able to hold the immensely strong natural defences against our attacks for a considerable period."

"At the same time, he would probably continue to resist in the 'fortresses' of Western France and Dunkirk where his troops were still under siege, in the Channel Islands, in the Frisian Islands, in Germany and behind the flood of Holland."

Later, after the envelopment of the Ruhr, Gen. Eisenhower decided, "that an offensive first in the centre would prove most effective. With Germany once cut in two (by a junction with the Red Army) the enemy, remaining in each portion could then more economically be eliminated."

When the centre thrust had achieved its object, the principal task was to be an advance to the Baltic and the clearing out of the whole northern area from Kiel and Lubeck westward by 21 Army Group.

"After the requirements for these northern operations had been met, should be able to direct 6 Army Group, with perhaps the Third Army, southward down the Danube Valley and into the Redoubt. . . . I therefore informed Marshal Stalin of my general plan to strike first in the Centre and subsequently to effect a like-up with his forces in the Regensburg-Linz area with a view to neutralising the Redoubt."

"On April 25 patrols of the 273rd Regiment . . . which had probed eastward from the Mulde, met elements of the Russian 68th Guards Division in the Torgau area on the Elbe. The junction of

Black-lists To Go

Washington, July 7. The United States and Britain will announce next week the abolition of wartime black lists of foreign firms suspected of enemy connections.

The announcement, to be made simultaneously in London and Washington, will allow British and American firms to resume trade contacts with some 5,000 individuals and companies still on the British and American black lists.

Deletions from the lists in the last two years have reduced them considerably to those who had been intimately associated with the German, Japanese and Italian war efforts.

As several hundred of those still on the lists are in the Argentine, the abolition is expected considerably to improve British and American relations with that country."

It is pointed out here that the abolition does not mean, however, that all foreign companies which have appeared on the lists will be freed of wartime trade restrictions.

The British Treasury is expected to withhold Treasury licences for trade with some companies. Evidence of enemy ownership will prevent some companies from regaining their frozen assets in the United States.—Reuter.

British Reds On Palestine

London, July 6.

The British Communist Party today demanded that the Palestine problem be submitted to the United Nations, declaring that British action in Palestine constituted a threat to world peace.

A statement issued by the Party's political bureau called on Britain and the United States to "open their gates to these distressed people" while the ground was prepared for a free and independent Palestine of Jews and Arabs.

The statement said it was not in the interests of Britain, the Jews or the Arabs "that British forces should be led into a colonial war in Palestine, adding 'measures against innocent men and women cannot be regarded as an already serious situation.' "Deep bitterness" was felt in Britain, the statement said, "that a Labour Government should be the first in the world to follow the feet of Hitler and to strike a blow against the Jewish people." —Associated Press.

AUSSIE INTEREST IN FAR EAST

Sydney, July 7.

Colonel Allan Eastman of New South Wales has been appointed Australia's first Consul in Siam. He was formerly Assistant Adjutant-General at the Australian Army Headquarters.

This appointment and others made recently indicated that much of Australia's future trade will be with the Far East.—Reuter.

The Eastern and Western fronts had been effected and Germany was cut in two. . . .

"Prior to the Allied advance across Central Germany, evidence had been received that the Government was preparing to evacuate Berlin and move southwards, ultimately perhaps to Berchtesgaden in the National Redoubt. . . . An impassable barrier had been drawn across the country and the way to the Redoubt was cut off. In consequence, Hitler and his intimate henchmen stayed on in Berlin."

"Extending some 240 miles in length and 80 miles in depth, the Redoubt comprised the western half of Austria, with small portions of Germany to the north and Italy to the south. . . . The whole area was extremely mountainous and thus unsuitable for large-scale airborne operations, while the roads into it followed narrow valleys which could easily be held by determined defenders."

"The static situation in the centre (after the junction with the Red Army on the Elbe) now permitted the use of the Third Army for this purpose (of effecting a further junction with the Russian army down the Danube Valley) while the 6th Army Group devoted the whole of its attention to the problem of the Redoubt farther south and west."

"Even when the Danube offensive had sub-divided the enemy's forces in the south, it might still be possible for the Redoubt to hold out, and the Third Army was therefore instructed, in addition to its principal thrust, to seize Salzburg, while the Seventh Army, under the 18th Army Group, was to advance along the axis Würzburg-Munich, penetrate the mountains, and subsequently to occupy the fortress area."

It was not until the junction of the United States Fifth Army from Italy with the United States Seventh Army at Viterbo on May 4 after the defeat of the enemy forces in Italy that the danger of an enemy last stand in the Redoubt was finally eliminated."

"The Supreme Commander's Report 'Operations in Europe' is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d."

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation will be held at the Head Office of the Corporation, Queen's Hotel Central, Hong Kong, on Friday the 12th day of July, 1946, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1945, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

By Order of the Board.

A. MORSE,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 24th June, 1946.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE

FARES

Commencing Saturday, 6th July, tram fares will be raised:—

From 15 cents FIRST CLASS to 20 cents.

and

From 8 cents THIRD CLASS to 10 cents.

The fares will then be the same as they were between the 4th and 19th October last year.

L. C. F. BELLAMY,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1946.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

The Branch Office of this Company, formerly at Queen's Building, has been re-opened as from 8th July, 1946, at:—

Prince's Building.

2nd Floor.

Ice House Street.

Tel. No. 27502.

For all classes of business.

R. L. S. WEBB,

Local Manager.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN THAT THE ORDINARY

YEARLY MEETING OF

SHAREHOLDERS will be held

in the Board Room of Messrs.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

14-16 Pedder Street, Hongkong

on Monday, 15th July, 1946

at NOON for the purpose of

confirming the appointment of the

Board of Directors and con-

sideration of the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the period to 31st March, 1946.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. G. CRAIG,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1946.

Short-Sighted Legislators

Washington, July 6.

The "Post" described as being "incredibly short-sighted" the statement signed by 75 Congressmen opposing the British loan because of Britain's attitude on the Palestine question.

The "Post" which has strongly supported Jewish aspirations in Palestine, said that failure to pass the loan would not help to solve the Palestine problem, adding: "On the contrary, if the House were to withhold British credit as a rebuke to Berlin and the Labour Government, at the

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for dismantling and salvaging parts of old motor vehicles.

Tender Forms can be obtained on application at Section VI of Naval Store Department, Naval Yard Hong Kong between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on July 8th and 9th 1946 and should be returned in sealed cover addressed to Supply Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard on or before noon 12th July 1946.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Telephone No. 20224.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc., 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917,

Results Of Childrens' "Save Food" Competition

U.S. And Cuba Sugar Crop

Washington, July 7. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson is scheduled to leave for Havana on Tuesday to try and settle the ten-month-old negotiations for the United States purchase of Cuba's 1946-47 sugar crops, informants said.

Anderson decided to intervene personally after the talks reached a deadlock. Heretofore the negotiations had been conducted by departments of the sugar branch.

The differences between the two countries are said to be:

(1) The United States is willing to buy the two crops at the price of 3.675 cents a pound, together with a considerable quantity of molasses and industrial alcohol. However, Cuba is not willing to sell the 1947 crop at that price and has said that the price for the new year's crop should be fixed by negotiations next December.

(2) The United States claims it cannot sign purchase contracts for only one crop. The reason is that the offer to purchase 280,000,000 gallons of molasses at 13.6 cents per gallon and 10,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol at 65 cents per gallon from both crops is conditioned to a joint contract for two years.

(3) Cuba is asking that the price for next year's crop be fixed on the basis of the cost of those foodstuffs she will be buying from the United States at that time. Associated Press.

Memorial Service

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Young, the Hon. Mr. R. L. Todd, Acting Colonial Secretary, and Mr. T. McGarry, Acting Secretary for Chinese Affairs, were among the prominent foreign guests participating in the Memorial Service held at the King's Theatre yesterday for those who sacrificed their lives in the cause of China's nationwide war of resistance.

The first of its kind since the end of the war, the occasion was of great significance to the Chinese community in Hong Kong—and incidentally throughout the world. More than 2,000 attended. Among the leading Chinese who were present were General Kwok Ping-ki, representative of the Generalissimo's Canton Headquarters, Mr. Li Ta-chao, Head of the Kuomintang's Hong Kong-Macao Branch, and Messrs. Wong Ling-kui, Kwok Chun, Leung Kung-wei and Chan Fong.

The Governor, the acting Colonial Secretary and the acting Secretary of Chinese Affairs were also among those who laid wreaths on the platform in honour of the dead.

During the Service, Mr. Li Ta-chao made an inspiring speech exhorting his fellow countrymen to dedicate themselves to the task of national reconstruction under the leadership and guidance of President Chiang Kai-shek who delivered the Chinese nation from the threat of Japanese domination.

CORRESPONDENCE

Kowloon Buses

Sir,—May I be permitted, through the medium of your newspaper, to express my complete satisfaction with the services of the Kowloon Omnibus Company.

Considering the extremely difficult position that the Company are in, at the moment regarding the number of vehicles at their disposal, and the conditions of those they have, I feel that high praise is due to them for their continuous efficiency. I would like to add that I admire the tolerance of the drivers and conductors when they find that not only is the bus crowded inside, but outside also. I am sure many will join with me in expressing hopes that some day buses will be obtained soon, thereby making an already busy service even better.

SATISFIED.

Nearly 8,000 Hong Kong schoolchildren submitted entries in the Government's "Save Food" campaign essay competition and from a selected 1,600 contributions, eight judges, chosen from the Education Department, awarded the 30 prizes, comprising dictionaries and cash awards.

The children were asked to submit essays of not more than 250 words or characters in which they had to describe personal efforts in their own home to save food and avoid waste.

Many of the essays disclosed determined, and often successful, efforts to influence the family to eat no more food than was necessary, and at all times to avoid any wastage.

The competition was divided into two principal sections: Anglo-Chinese schools and Vernacular schools. These were in turn subdivided into two sections—the Anglo-Chinese schools—Junior Group and Senior Group, and the Vernacular—Primary Group, Junior Middle Group and Upper Middle Group.

The judging was carried out with meticulous care before the following decisions were made:

Anglo-Chinese Schools

(1) Junior Group—1st. Tang Pak Kan, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., Cl. 5; 2nd. Tse Rat Cho, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., P.M. School, Cl. 6; 3rd. Tse Wing Cho, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., P.M. School, Cl. 6; 4th. Tse Wing Cho, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., P.M. School, Cl. 6; 5th. Tse Wing Cho, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., P.M. School, Cl. 6; 6th. Tse Wing Cho, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., P.M. School, Cl. 6; 7th. Tse Wing Cho, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., P.M. School, Cl. 6; 8th. Tse Wing Cho, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., P.M. School, Cl. 6; 9th. Tse Wing Cho, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., P.M. School, Cl. 6; 10th. Tse Wing Cho, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., P.M. School, Cl. 6.

(2) Senior Group—1st. Ng Wai Fong, Bolles Public School, Cl. 3; 2nd. Ng Wai Fong, Bolles Public School, Cl. 3; 3rd. Ng Wai Fong, Bolles Public School, Cl. 3; 4th. Ng Wai Fong, Bolles Public School, Cl. 3; 5th. Ng Wai Fong, Bolles Public School, Cl. 3; 6th. Ng Wai Fong, Bolles Public School, Cl. 3; 7th. Ng Wai Fong, Bolles Public School, Cl. 3; 8th. Ng Wai Fong, Bolles Public School, Cl. 3; 9th. Ng Wai Fong, Bolles Public School, Cl. 3; 10th. Ng Wai Fong, Bolles Public School, Cl. 3.

Chinese Schools

(1) Primary Group—1st. Cheung Ping Kwan, Govt. Anglo-Chin. Sch., P.M. School, Cl. 7; 2nd. Chow Yi Han, Ling To School, Cl. 7; 3rd. Chow Yi Han, Ling To School, Cl. 7; 4th. Chow Yi Han, Ling To School, Cl. 7; 5th. Chow Yi Han, Ling To School, Cl. 7; 6th. Chow Yi Han, Ling To School, Cl. 7; 7th. Chow Yi Han, Ling To School, Cl. 7; 8th. Chow Yi Han, Ling To School, Cl. 7; 9th. Chow Yi Han, Ling To School, Cl. 7; 10th. Chow Yi Han, Ling To School, Cl. 7.

(2) Junior Middle Group—1st. Wong Kwai Huen, Ellis Kadoorie School, A.M. Sch., Sookunpo, Cl. 6; 2nd. Wong Kwai Huen, Ellis Kadoorie School, A.M. Sch., Sookunpo, Cl. 6; 3rd. Wong Kwai Huen, Ellis Kadoorie School, A.M. Sch., Sookunpo, Cl. 6; 4th. Wong Kwai Huen, Ellis Kadoorie School, A.M. Sch., Sookunpo, Cl. 6; 5th. Wong Kwai Huen, Ellis Kadoorie School, A.M. Sch., Sookunpo, Cl. 6; 6th. Wong Kwai Huen, Ellis Kadoorie School, A.M. Sch., Sookunpo, Cl. 6; 7th. Wong Kwai Huen, Ellis Kadoorie School, A.M. Sch., Sookunpo, Cl. 6; 8th. Wong Kwai Huen, Ellis Kadoorie School, A.M. Sch., Sookunpo, Cl. 6; 9th. Wong Kwai Huen, Ellis Kadoorie School, A.M. Sch., Sookunpo, Cl. 6; 10th. Wong Kwai Huen, Ellis Kadoorie School, A.M. Sch., Sookunpo, Cl. 6.

Essay Competition Results

(3) Upper Middle Group—1st. Hong Man Kai, Meop Yunn School, Upper Mid. II; 2nd. Wong Chi, Meop Yunn School, Upper Mid. II; 3rd. Wong Chi, Meop Yunn School, Upper Mid. II; 4th. Wong Chi, Meop Yunn School, Upper Mid. II; 5th. Wong Chi, Meop Yunn School, Upper Mid. II; 6th. Wong Chi, Meop Yunn School, Upper Mid. II; 7th. Wong Chi, Meop Yunn School, Upper Mid. II; 8th. Wong Chi, Meop Yunn School, Upper Mid. II; 9th. Wong Chi, Meop Yunn School, Upper Mid. II; 10th. Wong Chi, Meop Yunn School, Upper Mid. II.

Each judge looked through about 200 essays and picked out ten that he considered best. This resulted in 80 essays selected, of which ten were from the English Senior Group, ten from the English Junior Group, ten from the Vernacular Junior Group, ten from the Vernacular Senior Group, ten from the Vernacular Junior Group, ten from the Vernacular Senior Group, ten from the Vernacular Junior Group, ten from the Vernacular Senior Group, ten from the Vernacular Junior Group, ten from the Vernacular Senior Group.

The method of judging is as follows:

Each judge looked through about 200 essays and picked out ten that he considered best. This resulted in 80 essays selected, of which ten were from the English Senior Group, ten from the English Junior Group, ten from the Vernacular Junior Group, ten from the Vernacular Senior Group, ten from the Vernacular Junior Group, ten from the Vernacular Senior Group, ten from the Vernacular Junior Group, ten from the Vernacular Senior Group, ten from the Vernacular Junior Group, ten from the Vernacular Senior Group.

NO BOOZE FOR LUCKY

New York, July 7.

A Los Angeles publican today reduced the price of his hotel to 100 on condition that the new owner looks after the bar set, "Lucky."

The publican, Jack Petick, said he adopted the bar five years ago as a leading place.

Petick said his hotel on condition that the bar set, "Lucky."

CHILDREN ARRESTED

Berlin, July 7.

Seeking information about their children who were stated to have been arrested by the Russians, representative German parents from the Spreewald district of the Russian zone, about 60 miles south-east of the capital, have arrived in Berlin to see the Soviet and German authorities.

Arrests have taken place in many parts of the province of Brandenburg. They began in May last year and still continue sporadically. Boys from 14 to 17 are mainly involved, though, in some cases, girls have been removed.

Parents have been unable to obtain any explanation of the seizure of the children from the Russian authorities. It is believed that some are confined in special camps in the Soviet zone. In the small town of Luebben, which before the war had 8,000 inhabitants, over 150 children have disappeared.

MALAYAN CONSTITUTION

London, July 7.

The Colonial Office tonight made the following statement concerning the Malayan Union constitution:

"A report has appeared in the press to the effect that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has agreed to a substantial modification in the Malayan Union constitution, which would involve a replacement of the union by a federation, and that the Sultan has accepted these modifications. No public statement on this matter has been authorised by the Secretary of State.

"The facts are that early in June, Malcolm MacDonald, Governor-General of Malaya, and Sir Edward Gent, Governor of the Malayan Union, met the Sultan for preliminary discussions on the subject and the Secretary of State is carefully considering the decision in the light of their reports. It is hoped local discussions will be resumed at an early date."

Three-Power Coal Talks

Paris, July 7.

The three-power coal talks between Britain, France and the United States which began at the French Foreign Office here on Wednesday, continue to be surrounded in secrecy.

It is understood that the reason why the talks are so far limited to the three western powers (Britain, France and the United States) is that the agenda at present only includes the question of coal production and export in the Ruhr for which zonal commanders are solely responsible.

If and when the talks pass on to the question of distribution of Ruhr coal, which would involve four-power responsibility inside the control organisation in Berlin, it is thought that the Russians may be invited to join the conversations.

The Soviet authorities have been informed that talks are in progress.—Reuter.

COVENTRY BLITZ PROBLEM

London, July 7.

People who fled from Coventry in 1941 to escape the blitz have set local authorities a problem by not returning to their homes.

Most of them left furniture in their homes, and other people have moved in.

The "squatters" do not even know who the original tenants were, and hope they never turn up.

JEWS FLEE FROM POLAND

(By Larry Allen)

Warsaw, July 7.

The flight of Jews from Poland was reported to have increased in the wake of the pogrom at Kielce and many were said to be trying to cross the frontier into Czechoslovakia or stowaway on ships in Baltic ports bound for Scandinavian countries.

In Warsaw, frightened Jews crowded the corridors of the Hotel Polonia, seeking military permits from American military attaches for transit through Germany en route to France.

Despite the Government's efforts to protect the Jews, their fears of new anti-Semitic violence seemed crystallized by the Kielce pogrom.

The Government is encouraging the legal exodus of Jews.—Associated Press.

MARRIAGE QUIZ

London, July 7.

A marriage quiz of 13 questions has been sent to all members of Parliament and to borough and county councillors throughout Britain.

The quiz has been sent out in an effort to discover the views of public men on domestic problems.

Replies will be considered at a special conference of the Women's Married Women's Association, the bodies responsible for sending out the quiz.

Among the questions are:

Should mothers have equal guardianship rights with fathers?

Should separation allowances for wives be deducted from their husbands' earnings at the source?

Should wives have the right to establish their own nationality and domicile?

Should wives be given their fair share of places on U.N.O. food committees and other commissions as representatives of the consumers?

Should mothers have equal guardianship rights with fathers?

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MME. SUN LEAVES

Madame Sun Yat Sen, first wife of the father of the Chinese Republic, left Hong Kong by ship yesterday for Shanghai where on July 30 she will celebrate her 80th birthday with her son, Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.

Madame Sun arrived in Hong Kong several days ago from Macao. Her reunion with Sun Fo will be the first time she has celebrated her birthday since 1940.

Pillion Cycle Ban Protest

The Police decision to ban

pillion riding on bicycles at the end of the month has had wide repercussions. Meetings have been held by the affected cyclists (said to number over 4,000) and representatives have been to see the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to seek his mediation with the traffic authorities to get the order rescinded.

They say the implementation of the order would result in throwing them out of employment, accentuating the already acute unemployment problem in the Colony and depriving them and their dependants of their livelihood.

The men earn on the average about \$6 a day, and they point out that the fact that they can make a living in this way is evidence that present motor transport facilities are still insufficient to meet public needs.

Pillion riding was forbidden before the war.

Hong Kong Please Copy?

Singapore, July 7.

A chain of restaurants which will serve meals for 35 Straits cents (about 17 cents U.S.) is the government of Singapore's answer to black markets and inflation.

Called "The People's Restaurants," they serve rice, meat and vegetables each meal. The first of the chain, located in downtown Singapore, has a capacity of 2,000 persons. Another downtown restaurant is scheduled to open soon.

The restaurants are modeled on the lines of British Government restaurants in the United Kingdom. Their establishment was urged after an investigation by the Wages and Cost of Living Committee. The Social Welfare Department manages them.—Associated Press.

"Baby Licences"

New York, July 7.

Couples would one day require licences to have children, a leading psychologist told the Detroit Free Press yesterday.

The psychologist, Dr. David Trout, is attached to the Central Michigan College, Detroit.

"Licensing is the only means of controlling childbirth to ensure competent parents," he said.

"Some time in the future, the world's population will reach saturation point."

"We shall then be forced to choose carefully the parents of the human race."

Whether the chemical could be developed to kill tubercle bacilli in humans it was too early to say.

GARLIC ISOLATED

London, July 7.

Indian research workers report that they had isolated from garlic minute quantities of a chemical which destroyed tubercle bacilli in test tubes.

Whether the chemical could be developed to kill tubercle bacilli in humans it was too early to say.

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Too Many Doing Too Little

London, July 7.

Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, addressing a conference at Acton last night on the Government's production drive, said:

"There are far too many people in this country who are rendering no useful service to society whatever—some of them deliberately and almost with malice aforethought, and some of them unconsciously."

"I understand that there are round about 800,000 demobilized persons who have not yet been absorbed in industrial processes. Some of them, I understand, are waiting for executive jobs and some are waiting to open shops."

"They will discover in due course unfortunately—and I deplore it as much as anybody—that many of them will go to the wall. Far too many people are not allowing themselves to be absorbed in productive employment and that is holding up to some extent the production of consumer goods."

He announced that he was about to set up a scientific committee to explore the possibility of developing raw materials in Britain other than coal. "There may be an ample supply of lead, I do not believe in purchasing raw materials from abroad if they can be secured in this country," he added.

"There is going to be a lot of work for this country to do in the next 10 or 15 years," he continued. "Apart from those who are unfit there is no reason why anybody should be unemployed, nor is there any reason why our standard of living should not rise."

WOMAN STABBED WITH SCISSORS

Slashing at her stomach with

part of a pair of scissors, an unknown Chinese left a woman lying in a pool of blood at the corner of Jaffe and Luard Roads, Wanchai, just before 10.30 o'clock last night.

The woman, identified as one Lee Ying, was rushed to the Queen Mary Hospital in a very critical condition. She was still alive at the time of going to press.

The police have so far been unable to discover any motive for the attempted murder. One blood-stained half of a pair of scissors was picked up on the scene of the crime.

Invisible Death At Bikini

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachean, July 7.

An invisible form of death filled the air for many miles around and far outside the great mushroom of cloud that arose from the Bikini atomic bomb.

What happened still is a mystery. One of the planes circling the cloud at long distance got the first warning of invisible death when the gyrocounter—which registers the presence of death rays—suddenly began to record a dangerous amount of radiations.

The pilot turned the plane in an escape direction but the warning counter continued to show the rays, whichever way he turned and whether he went up or down. It was many minutes before the plane ran out, and away from the unseen menace.

Since the crew had been exposed to an unknown amount of radiation, its members were evacuated to the mainland for observation.

Such exposure does not necessarily mean serious injury. Although the rays can be fatal, they are not usually very harmful unless persons are continuously exposed for some time.—Associated Press.

Nehru New Congress Head

Bombay, July 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formally assumed the leadership of the Congress Party today.

He urged his followers to maintain intact "the weapon with which the nation has fought the British all these years—the Congress machinery."

Nehru was inducted by his predecessor, Mahatma Abul Kalam Azad at the opening of the emergency two-day session of the Party's delegate assembly.

Despite left wing opposition the delegates were expected to approve a resolution calling for establishment of the assembly to frame a new constitution for India.

Nehru, in his first presidential address appealing for solidarity within the party, said "We now stand on the doorstep of freedom. Only one push and we shall reach our cherished goal. The British regime in India is beginning to end."—Associated Press.

Yugoslavs As Suez Guards

London, July 7.

Yugoslav royalists are being enlisted in a special corps to guard Royal Naval shore establishments along the Suez Canal.

The corps is being raised by the British War Office from troops at El Arish Camp (Egypt), who are antagonistic to Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Government.

British General Headquarters in Egypt has issued a circular naming the corps "Army Y, Wardens' Corps."

The circular explains that the corps will relieve about 400 British troops guarding naval establishments.

The Yugoslavs will receive the same rations and rates of pay as British troops.

They are required to serve anywhere in the Middle East.

Provision has been made to protect their repatriation and other rights.

The Communist Daily Worker says that the corps "is an affront to the Yugoslav Government."

Yugoslav refugees and troops accommodated at Al Shatt Camp, near Cairo, will soon be repatriated to Yugoslavia.

Cleopatra Sandals Sold Out

London, July 7.

Hundreds of women invaded a Piccadilly shoe shop when 100 pairs of sandals similar to those worn by film star Vivien Leigh were sold.

The sandals were first worn by Miss Leigh in the film, "Cleopatra."

When the shop opened a queue of women stretched more than 200 yards along Lower Regent Street.

The women began to assemble at 7 o'clock, two hours before the shop opened.

The sandals were sold for 37/6 a pair.

More than 100 British servicemen and women, belonging to the British occupation forces in Germany, left here today for Brussels on the first stage of their pilgrimages to Lourdes. The pilgrims will make a toll-free procession to the Lourdes grotto.

MANCHURIA COMMANDERS AGREE TO MEET SOON

That So-And-So "Next War"

San Francisco, July 7. Retired General H. Arnold, wartime commander of the army air forces told the Commonwealth Club yesterday that the "war we hope will never come. War making nations are all north of 30 degrees north latitude. "Study your globe and you will see that the most direct routes are not across the Atlantic or Pacific, but through the Arctic. The United States is the most vulnerable of nations with new weapons employed about the route. "Four hundred to 600 atomic bombs could add to the United States. Add advances in weapons, bombs, weather electronics, manless craft and the atomic bomb, equal to a bomb load of 400 B-29s, war is a serious affair—too dangerous for mankind to fool with. "We of the United States must build up our organization for the future so there will be no more war. Our armed forces must build their own scientific and technical branches. Dollars do not mean anything now when the armed forces will have to fight for every dollar they get." Associated Press.

DEPARTURES

Among passengers who left yesterday for Shanghai by the S.S. Kai Sang were Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Barry, Mrs. L. M. Cram, Mrs. Sun Su-ling, Miss Y. S. Sun, Miss L. K. Hing, the Rev. T. H. Harris, and Messrs. W. D. Brown, H. Lockwood, L. Pearce, T. P. Sun and Sun Kim.

Shanghai, July 7. United States Naval Secretary James Forrestal arrived here from Tokyo yesterday and intends to visit Nanking to confer with General George C. Marshall and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

MONDAY, 8th JULY
Macao and Tientsin (Kwong Pook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Swatow (Sarpin) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Yochow) Noon.
Batavia, Ceylon, East and South Africa and Bombay (Scott E. Land) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canada via Vancouver, B.C. (Kitsilano Park) (Parcelle) 2.30 p.m., (Reg.) 2.45 p.m., (Ord.) 3.00 p.m.
Kongmoon (Fook Hoi) 4.00 p.m.
Canton (Fatsan) 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY, 9th JULY
Manila (Barbara C.) 10.00 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok (Mui Heck) 10.00 a.m.
Tsimkong (Kwongchowwan) (Tai Shing Lee) 10.00 a.m.
Hiphong (Empire Labrador) 10.00 a.m.

U.S.A., Central and South America via San Francisco (Mount Mansfield) (Parcelle) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 7.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.15 a.m., (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.
Macao and Tientsin (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
Saigon (Eastern Trader) Noon.
Shanghai (Tsinan) Noon.
Taamkong (Kwongchowwan) (Tak On) 4.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th JULY
Macao and Tientsin (Kwong Pook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Wing Sang) Noon.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok and Saigon (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Empire Clarion) (Parcelle) 2.30 p.m., (Reg.) 2.45 p.m., (Ord.) 3.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

THURSDAY, 11th JULY
Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.15 a.m., (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.
Macao and Tientsin (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
Hiphong (Empire Park) 3.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th JULY
Macao and Tientsin (Kwong Pook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok (Hermolyn) 10.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney (Slobria) (Parcelle) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 7.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Cairo, Singapore, Rangoon, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

Nanking, July 7. Rival Chinese Government and Communist Commanders in Manchuria have agreed to meet soon and try to cement a permanent truce in the northeast, it was reliably reported here today.

United States Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Timberman said the rival generals had been persuaded into trying to settle their differences at the conference table instead of on the battlefield.

Despatches from Manchuria said Timberman first talked to the Government Commander, Gen. Tu Li-ming, in Mukden and then went north to Harbin where he persuaded Gen. Lin Pi-no, Communist Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, to attend the conference.

(Lin Pi-no told "Associated Press" John Roderick in Harbin that the Communists would demand an army equal to the strength of Government forces in Manchuria. Previously the Communists were reported willing to accept a ratio of five government divisions to one Communist.

(Apparently the stiffer demand was to be used as a bargaining point on the Government request that the Communists give up Harbin. Lin told Roderick that China urgently needed peace to recuperate economically and he reiterated the Communist demand that the United States cease all military assistance to the Government. He said the date for his meeting with Tu Li-ming has not yet been fixed but would take place "in the near future." Associated Press.

Uneasy Lull

Nanking, July 7. As China's protracted peace talks drag on there is an uneasy lull in Manchuria, with the feeling at Communist headquarters that fighting may flare up "at any minute."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Chou En-lai, Communist representative in Nanking, and General George Marshall, special United States envoy, are the leading personalities in the daily negotiations.

A violent battle of words, however, continues with its charges and counter-charges. A Communist spokesman said today that the situation in China proper had never been worse since the "treaty" between the opposing factions was signed on Jan. 10.

Lo Lung Chi, spokesman of the Democratic League, said: "The situation is very serious." Another Communist spokesman said today that approximately 30 Chinese Nationalist "armies" were committed against the Communists in various parts of North and East China.

There were 25 divisions in Hupei, three armies along the Tsinan-Tsinan railway in the maritime province of Shantung and seven armies in Shansi, he said.

In addition, declared the spokesman, there were "posed for attack" four armies in Northern Kiangsu, ten armies around Suichow and seven in Jehol.—Reuter.

One Of The World's Largest Armies

San Francisco, July 7. China has one of the world's largest armies—few today exactly how large. A war-time Chinese handbook states that uniforms were being made for 6,000,000 men under Central Government arms. Since then there has been some demobilization. Today 5,000,000 men might be a fair figure to assume.

In addition, there may be a million Chinese Communist troops, making 6,000,000 in all.

Central government forces include the troops of a number of regional warlords who now express loyalty to Chungking, but who in the past have not always cooperated. One of these is Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, governor of Shansi province, who had 200,000 troops according to a recent estimate.

An agreement was announced in Chungking recently by government and Communist negotiators on a programme to reduce this vast aggregation of possibly 6,000,000 soldiers to a national army of 840,000 troops within the next 18 months.

The reduction is to be achieved in stages. China is supposed to wind up with an armed force of 60 divisions (including 10 Communist divisions) of about 14,000 men each.

Both sides forced difficulties in reaching this goal, but each expressed confidence that it will be done and a determination to fulfill its part of the bargain.

Reactionary

London, July 7. The Moscow newspaper "Pravda" today accused a "reactionary clique" of the Kuomintang of continuing to conduct military operations against the Chinese Communist People's Party, in spite of an agreed decision about the armistice.

The Kuomintang Army is receiving military aid from outside, the paper continued. "Surely in the circumstances, such assistance amounts to a forcible interference in the internal affairs of China," the newspaper is reported to have said.

(The truce between the Government and the Communists in China, which expired a week ago, was extended for an indefinite period by the Chinese Government last Sunday.—Reuter.

An Inferno Of Gambling

London, July 5. The Italian Riviera has become a gambling inferno where fortunes are made and lost overnight.

High stakes reminiscent of Monte Carlo's best pre-war years are played. At San Remo, the bank has been broken twice in a week, paying 15,000,000 francs in less than an hour's play.

Hundreds of smartly dressed gamblers, men and women, stand around the green tables and many of them never stake less than 100,000 francs at a time—a loss of 1,000,000 francs for the Casino for each winning "coup."

Although the entrance fee at the San Remo is 200 francs per day—it costs only five francs at Monte Carlo—people are queuing up at the doors. They have thick bank rolls in their pockets and money is flowing freely.

At San Remo, a croupier at a baccarat table earns as much as 180,000 francs per month while the usual rate for croupiers on the French Riviera is between 10 and 12,000 francs per month, plus their share of the profits.

Moscow, July 7. A new Soviet State publishing house is to be organized for the production of the best possible translations of important foreign publications in all fields.

The director of the new institution will be Boris Sukov, former head of the foreign department of the State Literary Publishing House.—Reuter.

NEW HOTEL FOR CALCUTTA

Calcutta, July 7. A modern fully air-conditioned hotel, which it is said will be the largest hotel in the Far East, is to be constructed here at a cost of Rs. 30,000,000.

The hotel will be built on the site of the present world known Grand Hotel, which is to be torn down. The structure will accommodate 600 guests and will have servants' flats, business premises, a swimming pool, night club, ballroom, cocktail bars and a theatre.

Plans are being prepared by a firm of Calcutta architects, one of whom will visit the United States and England to study latest hotel designs.—Associated Press.

Arabs Consider Statement By Truman

Jerusalem, July 7. The new Arab Higher Executive Committee met in secret session today to consider what one member said was an answer to President Truman's "insistence" that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine as recommended by the British-American inquiry committee.

Quiet continued to prevail in the Holy Land. The British announced the ban on entry into Jewish premises by British troops and had been lifted but the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv remained out of bounds.

Meanwhile, Palestine police said they were reliably informed that two Jews kidnapped by a band of other Jews on July 3 had been executed by "The Jewish People's Higher Court."

—Associated Press.

HUMAN SUFFERING

London, July 7. Basil O'Connell, Chairman of the Hague Red Cross Society, says that "probably the only thing that the governments will respect in the next war will be the Red Cross."

Here to preside at the biennial convention at Oxford—the first since 1938—he said that the organization was convinced that the governments of the world must lean on the Red Cross as a means of alleviating human sufferings and also promoting friendly relations between nations to prevent wars.

—Associated Press.

Clothing Coupons At Two Bob Each

London, July 7. Blue clothing coupons, issued in supplementary ration books to demobilised Servicemen, are being illicitly sold at 2s each to people willing to buy them in small quantities. They are distributed by "middle-men" at £1 per page of 20.

With each discharged man receiving a basic issue of at least 90 blue coupons, there are many millions in circulation. Even a small proportion of the total illegally obtained provides a rich market for the traffickers.

Several people being concerned in the distribution of a single page of coupons, and less reputable traders being willing to accept detached coupons, in contravention of the regulations, the police have the greatest difficulty in tracing the "big men" of the traffic, though it is certain that they exist.

The traffic is particularly suspected in Southern counties, especially in Surrey. Inquiries are being made, in an effort to trace the ringleaders of a distributing gang, by the Metropolitan police working in conjunction with the Surrey County Constabulary and the Board of Trade.

Some part of the traffic was revealed by the investigation, which resulted in the conviction—with heavy fines or prison sentences—of four men and a woman at Epsom. Blue coupons, besides the maroon type issued in civilian clothing books, figured in these offences.

It is expected that further arrests will be made as a result of the inquiries in the Epsom area. A mysterious "sergeant major," said to have distributed coupons already recovered by the police, is being sought. It is likely that this is the nick-

name of a man already demobilised.

FREAK

Tokyo, July 7. The Kyodo News Agency reported the birth of a female child with two faces and two bodies joined above the hips and four legs. The baby died almost immediately. The report said that the child's father and mother, of Nagano prefecture, were normal. Kyodo said that this is the second birth in recorded medical history of this type, the first having occurred in Germany.—Associated Press.

Voice Told Him To Walk

London, July 5. Sidney Julian, paralysed for 10 years got up and walked when bidden to do so by a "voice."

Later, when he told his wife he'd take her for a walk, she faints. When she recovered, she was astounded to see him walking down the street of their home town, Kingswood (Bristol).

Julian said he was sitting alone in an armchair one night when he "heard a voice" say "Get up and walk." He obeyed and walked around the room for 15 minutes. Then he practised day after day while his wife was out shopping and said nothing until his legs were strong enough to go out. Now he is able to walk in a nearby park and visit relatives.

Said Rev. W. K. Downes: "We have been praying for him at our Monday night prayers. It is like a cure from the New Testament."

Singapore, July 7. What is believed to be the first services a newspaper ever produced in Urdu script in the Far East has made its appearance in Singapore. The paper is an Urdu edition of the Indian forces daily, "Jawan."—Associated Press.

TENSION MOUNTING IN SIAM

Bangkok, July 7. Tension mounted within troubled Siam, already under a state of national emergency, last night, following opposition charges that the government of Premier Pridi Phanomyong either suppressed information or was directly implicated in the mysterious death of young King Ananda Mahidol, who died of a bullet wound on June 9.

Police arrested a National Assemblyman, Ilang Chaiyaporn, an outspoken Assembly opponent of Premier Pridi, searched the homes of two others and four journalists, and imposed an internal press censorship.

Rewards ranging from £50 to £500 were offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons spreading anti-government rumours. The effects of the censorship were immediately apparent.

The newspaper, "Issaradharma," popular vernacular newspaper, appeared with blank spaces in its principal story and its leading article deleted.

The opposition newspaper, "Kiatkhat," announced its voluntary suspension until censorship is halted. A former police general has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Siamese Army.

Meanwhile, the commission inquiring into the death of the late King announced that the questioning of the Queen Mother and the new monarch had been postponed until Monday.—Associated Press.

Singapore, July 7. Singapore newspapers are demanding an inquiry into the reasons why several thousand urgently needed motor tires have been left in warehouses since their arrival and not distributed to the public. Government officials have refused to discuss the matter with the press.—Associated Press.

Washington, July 7. Faster distribution of supplies in China has brightened the relief situation for that nation, U.N.R.R.A. Director L. G. Austin reported today. He said a substantial rise in the level of inland rivers has contributed most to the speed up. Another factor was the improved relations with regional China officials.—Associated Press.

Nationalism Growing In China

San Francisco, July 7. Something to watch in China is a strong growth of nationalism. Recently its chief outlet has been well-organized demonstrations in the big cities demanding in so many words that Russia get out of Manchuria.

A Chungking government spokesman denies the government has sponsored these demonstrations, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself warned demonstrators against going too far.

One origin of the demonstrations is indicated in an Associated Press despatch from Canton. The Chinese censor allowed the information to get out that a student demonstration there was sponsored by the Kuomintang.

Here it's important to recall: 1. In practice, the Kuomintang isn't much further divorced from China's present government than is the Russian communist party from the Soviet government; and 2. Until recently the Chinese government definitely discouraged student demonstrations of any kind, particularly those which were critical of itself.

But it may well be that the demonstrations would have taken place anyway, Kuomintang or no Kuomintang. Many have occurred in the past which the government tried hard to prevent.

The point is that the Chinese are interpreting Russia's alleged misdeeds in Manchuria as an affront to the Chinese nation. They want to reassert Chinese sovereignty. While they pay lip service to the Sino-Soviet treaties which give Russia concessions in Manchuria, they say flatly to the Russians: "get out."

As the Russians make it plain they have no intentions of doing this right away, we have here the raw material for a first rate quarrel.

The Chinese desire to reassert National sovereignty is not confined to the Russians. There have been demands that Britain get out of Hong Kong, that Portugal give up Macao, and the American marines in North China go home.

Their Own Soul. In the field of foreign trade, upon which the Chinese must be for some time heavily dependent, they are equally firm. Their new law for foreign companies remain unchanged and a headache for the foreign businessman who wants to trade in Chinese ports.

The Chinese have their problems, such as getting back into Manchuria and recovering some of the Japanese machinery which they say unofficially the Russians have taken away, but they overlook no beta in mapping their strategy.

Their firm determination is to run their own show as soon as possible.—Associated Press.

Seattle, July 7. A discharged soldier appealed to the Federal Court yesterday to force immigration officials to release and not deport to Japan the alien wife he married at sea while returning from army occupation.

John Bouiss explained that his bride was born in Japan of a German father and Japanese mother. She previously had a Swedish husband. She was the former Helen Emilie Wilson of Uzakki near Kobe.

Bouiss petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus for her release from immigration here where she has been held for two months.

The Board of Immigration Appeals ruled after her arrival with Bouiss she is not eligible for citizenship because she is half Japanese. It warned that Japanese wives of other returning servicemen will face the same situation.

Bouiss contends that she is entitled to free entry as the wife of a United States citizen. Attorneys have obtained a Court order citing the Immigration Director to show cause on Monday why she should not be freed. She has a 16-year-old daughter in Japan. Bouiss met her while she was serving as an interpreter with the American Army. She said she was travelling on a Swedish passport intending to go to Sweden to obtain funds she has there.—Associated Press.

Action Against In-Laws

Haverfordwest, July 7. A claim for damages for the enticement of his wife was brought by Sidney Jenkins Harries, 27, a farmer of Tredjog Mathry, against his parents-in-law. Thomas Henry Gwyther and Alice Gwyther, of Brawdy, Haverfordwest, at Pembrokehire assizes today.

During the hearing Mr. Justice Charles said that in his 19 years' experience as a judge he had never tried an action by a husband against his wife's mother and father claiming damages for enticement. He had often heard a wife in a divorce action say, "I would rather stay with mother."

Mr. Rowe Harding, counsel for Harries, said the marriage took place in Oct., 1941, the husband then being 23 and his wife 22. They were perfectly happy until the wife left home suddenly in November, 1942, and went to live with her parents.

The marriage had been wrecked by the "wicked interference and domination over her rather weak-willed daughter by Mrs. Gwyther and the acquiescence in it by the wife's father."

Harries went to see his wife and she was agreeable to return, but Mrs. Gwyther said to her, "If you go back you will break my heart," she stayed. Mr. Harding said that Harries took action in the divorce court last winter for the restitution of conjugal rights. He got his divorce and the custody of the child, but every obstacle had been placed in his way to prevent access to it.

Married A Half Japanese

The hearing was adjourned.

Washington, July 7. Chairman Sol Bloom, Democrat from New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he will demand UNO action on the world Jewish problem as a result of the anti-Semitic riots in Poland.

Bloom told newsmen: "I am going to insist that the United Nations take up the Jewish question. It must stop the pogroms, the killing and starving of Jews, and settle the Jewish question once and for all."

Calling attention to the guarantee of equal rights in the United Nations Charter, Bloom declared that the treatment of Jews in central Europe is threatening world peace. He said that the Jews of the world must be given a chance to work and live on terms of equality.

THE JEWISH QUESTION

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

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A beautiful girl!
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Shooting his way into trouble... again with a gun in his fist... and a tough little gang in his hair!

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ADDED! LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS

Unilateral Soviet Action In Austria

Vienna, July 7.

Chancellor Leopold Figl last night called an extraordinary session of the Austrian Parliament for Wednesday to discuss the Russian seizure of the bulk of the Austrian industrial potential as German reparations.

A communique issued after an extraordinary session yesterday said the Government felt it could not order compliance by Austrian authorities with the order of Colonel-General L. V. Kurrossov, the Russian commander, without authorization by the Allied Council.

The Soviet Command in Austria earlier announced that 25,000,000 worth of industrial property in Eastern Austria had passed under Soviet control along with all other "German external assets" in the Soviet zone.

The Austrian communique said General Kurrossov's order announcing the transfer of these properties, which the Russians regard as German and many of which the Austrians regard as Austrian property stolen by the Germans, was "not in accord with the new control agreement" granted last week.

The communique said the properties had a "decisive significance" for Austrian reconstruction and economy and the Chancellor had resented Austria's position that everything that was Austrian property before 1938 should remain Austrian property.

Not Clear

Parliament was summoned to express its position on the Russian action, taken suddenly without notification of the Allied Council.

The communique disclosed that the Socialist and Communist members of the Government joined with other members in determination not to abandon the previous views of the Government on this question.

The Potsdam Agreement, under which the Russians claim this property for reparations, has never been officially disclosed to the Austrian Government, the communique said. "It is likewise known that the extent of the concept of 'German property' even by these Potsdam decisions, is not completely clear," the communique said.

General Mark Clark, commander of American forces in Austria, immediately sent messages to the Austrian and Soviet Governments.

The Russians have been taking over property in Eastern Austria which they classified as German assets subject to seizure for reparations under the Potsdam Agreement for months.

The order published yesterday was signed by Colonel-General Kurrossov as "commander in chief of Soviet occupation forces in Austria."

The United States has disputed the Soviet interpretation of the Potsdam terms, asserting that property taken by the Germans following their annexation of Austria cannot be claimed as being German property. The Russians have refused to discuss the question in the Allied Council.

Official View

General Clark had received no official word of the action from the Russians. However, he sent off a letter to Colonel-General Kurrossov, advising that great care be taken in the implementation of his order. Another letter, to the Austrian Government, asserted that it was not necessary to hand over property which was not German assets.

General Clark also gave both the Russian commander and the Austrian Government a restatement of the official view on German external assets. He also immediately advised the United States Government of the Russian action.

Included in the industrial property claimed by the Soviets as German assets are industrial concerns with an annual production valued at \$8,260,000.

Industrial properties claimed represent about 75 per cent of Austria's industrial capacity. The order said that German property in Eastern Austria, which belonged to the German Reich, German firms, organizations and in fact, to all physical or juridical persons, has now been transferred to the ownership of the Soviet Union as German reparations.—Associated Press.

Gromyko Upholds The Veto

New York, July 6.

The "Herald Tribune" says that Andrei Gromyko, Soviet representative on the Security Council, rebuffed criticisms that the Soviet Union used its Council veto powers too often.

In an interview, Gromyko took special issue with the accounts of the radio broadcast last Saturday night by Herschel Johnson and Dr. Quo Tai Chi, American and Chinese delegates, which depicted them as holding that the Soviet Union had used veto too often.

Although Russia was not named by Johnson and Quo, both said that the veto should be employed with restraint and not to prevent peaceful settlement agreed by a majority.—Associated Press.

MORE BREAD FOR SPANIARDS

Madrid, July 7.

With prospects of one of the best wheat and grain crops in recent history, General Franco's Cabinet announced that the Spanish bread ration would be increased soon from 160 to 250 grams for workers' cards, with others getting increases later.—Associated Press.

A QUIZ CROSSWORD

U. S. Army Group

HORIZONTAL 58 Make over
1,0 Depleted is
U. S. Army

Division 3 Hour (ab.)
11 Registered nurse (ab.)
12 Narrow infant

13 Interest (ab.) 7 Abstract being
14 Whirlwind 8 Court (ab.)
15 Indonesian of Mindanao

17 Entrants 10 Accomplishments
20 Salute (ab.) 16 Italian river
23 Ceolite 18 Symbol for erbium

24 Peruse 30 Like 20 Source
25 Sea eagles
27 Encounters
28 Memorandum

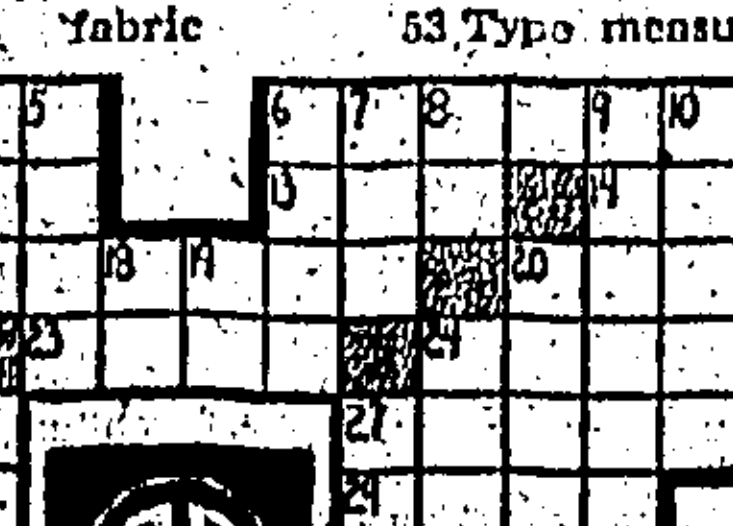
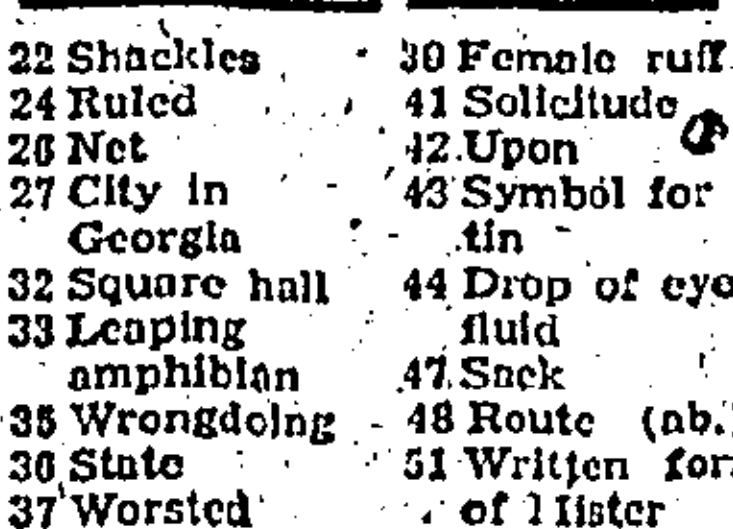
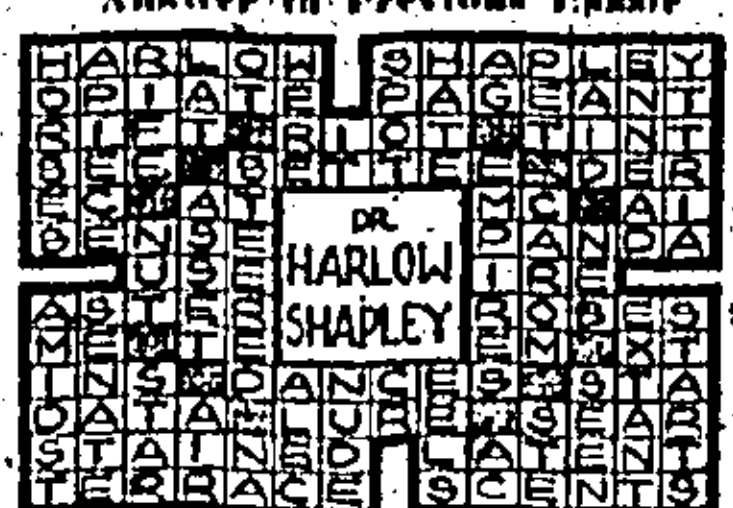
29 Assistant
30 Palm lily
31 Coast Guard (ab.)

32 Solar disk
34 Heavy blow
37 Shop
38 At no time

40 Ages
41 Prize
45 Coin
46 Dishnumber

47 Flag
48 New Guinea
50 Quince (ab.)

51 Eleventh
52 Goddess of Infatuation
54 Tattered garment (ab.)
55 Substitute



Next Bomb Will Be More Effective

Kwaajalein, July 7.

Dr. Karl Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said yesterday that he expected waves from the Bikini underwater atomic bomb test would not exceed 50 feet and certainly would not attain tidal wave proportions.

The American Navy set the test date for July 25 but Dr. Compton said a news conference that the test might be performed a day earlier.

He predicted that "much more damage will be done to the ships' hulls and machinery than that in the first test. The blast may pancake superstructures from below as it did from above on the aerial test drop. It may lift some ships right out of the water."

He added that the first effect of the underwater test should be a huge, keyser-like waterspout, followed by a rush of water into the void and then another huge spout. The resulting wave, he forecast, would wash over Bikini Atoll but should not destroy it.

Oceanographers predict, he explained, that it will be a much longer time, possibly a minimum of a week, before it will be safe to enter Bikini Lagoon after the explosion, because of the radioactivity of the water.

He said the underwater test would be safe for observers because of the decreased cloud radioactivity but "the question is how far we will get radioactive rain from the geyser. I think it will be safe within 10 miles," Dr. Compton said.—Associated Press.

URANIUM FIND IN ESSEN

Essen, July 7.

British Military Government officials have found four three-quarters of a ton of uranium ore, under rubble in the Krupp factory at Essen. The ore is being shipped to Britain.

The uranium had been used experimentally to produce hard steel for the tips of V-weapons.—Reuter.

Trieste Strikers Go Underground

Trieste, July 7.

A spokesman for the committee directing the general strike in Trieste announced yesterday that his organization is "going underground" and that the strike, which Allied military authorities have declared illegal, would continue.

He also set forth the movement's objectives as being:

(1)—Withdrawal of the Venezia Giulia civil police and their replacement by Allied military police.

(2)—The arrest and punishment of those responsible for the attack on the committee headquarters last Sunday.

(3)—Repression of the bands which had committed acts of vandalism recently.

(4)—Expulsion from the Trieste area of "Fascist refugees" who have come into the city from other parts of Italy.—Associated Press.

Paris, July 7.

Soviet Russia's promise to deliver 500,000 tons of cereal to France before July 10 will apparently be fulfilled, the newspaper "Le Monde" said yesterday, announcing that three ships were ready to leave Odessa with 25,000 tons for the final delivery.—Associated Press.

Optimistic Air In Moscow

(By Eric Downton)

Moscow, July 7.

There is a feeling here today that the international picture is better than it has been for months past.

Diplomatic circles offer the opinion that the results of the Paris conference—even taking into account the negative aspects—have brought about a definite easing of the political atmosphere.

Observers here recognize that this may be temporary and there are many ugly knots still to be unravelled. But any respite or slackening in recrimination and suspicion is regarded as worthwhile as a local victory in the "battle for peace."

Following the progress of the Paris conference in the Soviet press, the Russian public undoubtedly feel that the gains made were the result of concessions and offers by the Soviet delegation.

The Anglo-United States representatives are considered to have adopted changing and obstructive tactics on some issues. Anglo-Soviet relations in particular seem somewhat more settled than has been the case for a long while.

U.S. As Target

The guns of criticism of the Russian press are trained more on the United States, which they are assailing especially on regards the atom bomb, pan-Americanism—for trying to establish a world-wide chain of bases and for alleged interference in China.

Prospects for an increased Anglo-Soviet volume in trade are believed to be brighter, although both English and Soviet official sources in Moscow decline to comment at this stage.

The Soviet Union are understood to have timber supplies available for export, and timber is a commodity in which Britain is most interested.

In her next five-year plan, which is now getting under way, the U.S.S.R. has plenty of need for all kinds of industrial, agricultural and scientific equipment.—Reuter.

PAPAL NUNCIO FOR CHINA

Vatican City, July 7.

The Pope has appointed Monsignor Antonio Riboldi, Archbishop of Dara, as acting Papal Nuncio in China. It was officially announced here today.

So far, the Holy See has had only an Apostolic delegation in China without diplomatic status.—Reuter.

Paris, July 7.
Mr. James Byrne, the United States Secretary of State, said this afternoon received Dr. Tsiang Tsi-chang, Ambassador in Paris, at the request of the Chinese representative.—Reuter.

Call To Kick Bureaucrats Out

London, July 7.

There was prolonged applause from 700 delegates at the annual conference of the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers at Hastings yesterday, when their President, Mr. F. Broomfield, of Croydon, expressed the hope that the public would "rise up and kick the bureaucrats and all that belongs to them headlong out of office."

Earlier Mr. Broomfield said that since their last conference a year ago they had had what some people would call peace. Everything then looked rosy and they thought that after six years they were throwing off some of the shackles of war and getting back to peace and plenty.

"Some of us are disillusioned as we look round the shops and as we see our own stuffs coming in and find cuts—cuts of fats, of sugar, and various other things," he said. "The size of the loaf has been reduced to one and three quarter pounds with the one object of saving flour."

"So-called Planners"

"It is something like the fellow who had a donkey and thought that by reducing the donkey's food a little each day the animal would not notice it. This went on for some time until just as he found how to make the donkey live on nothing the donkey died."

"Sometimes I wonder whether this is not the psychology of some of our so-called planners with the same object."

"It makes me wonder whether we are not being led off by bluff and propaganda and dud flour when they expect us bakers to serve the public, and the public to eat such muck as is put over to."

Port Said Clashes

Cairo, July 7.

Members of the "Moslem Brotherhood" and Wafdist (Nationalists) clashed at Port Said this afternoon as a result of the throwing of a bomb at a meeting.

Fifteen members of the Moslem Brotherhood and 30 Wafdist are reported to have been injured. The bomb was said to have been thrown by a Wafdist youth at a meeting addressed by Sheikh Hassan El Banna, leader of the Moslem Brotherhood.

El Banna was given a warm reception by his followers when he arrived at Port Said. Wafdist staged counter-demonstrations at the headquarters of the Port Said branch of the Brotherhood in an attempt to break up the meeting when the bomb incident occurred. The police restored order.—Reuter.

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00, & 9.00 P.M.
Maria Montz Jack Onkie
Susanna Foster Turhan Bey

"BOWERY TO BROADWAY"

A Universal Picture

NEXT CHANGE

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CATHAY

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Robert TAYLOR
Susan PETERS in

'SONG OF RUSSIA'

— TO-MORROW —

"The Courtship of ANDY HARDY"

STERILISING OF LEPROS

Karachi, July 7.

A bill providing for the sterilisation of leprosy, has passed its first reading in the Sind legislature.

Mahatma Gandhi, in a letter to one of the legislators, advised opposition to the measure. He termed such steps "sinful"—Associated Press.

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY



At 2.30-5.15

7.30-9.30 p.m.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MUSICAL OF THE SEASON!

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ROBERT PAIGE

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CANT HELP SINGING

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Americans
Paying More

Washington, July 6.
The American people paid
more for many necessities of
life as the first week without
O.P.A. price controls drew to a
close and Congress got set for
a showdown on whether to re-
enact the regulatory legislation.

Although some of the nation's
major cities and rural areas are
unaffected appreciably, there is
ample indication that most of
the country is not so fortunate.
Some industry spokesmen
said prices are still under the
black market levels and would
begin to ease downward.—Asso-
ciated Press.

FOOD INDEX

New York, July 5.
Dun and Bradstreet Inc., re-
ports its weekly wholesale food
price index reached the highest
general level since July 29,
1920.

Advances were registered in
flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley,
lard, butter, cocoa, beans,
steers, sheep, lambs. The only
declines were in eggs and
potatoes.

Other commodities were un-
changed.—Associated Press.

NOTICE TO
CONSIGNEES

S.S. "SAMDART"

Consignees are advised that
claims for loss of or damage to
cargo on the above vessel which
arrived on 21st May 1946, must
reach this office not later than
21st July 1946 after which date
no further claims will be enter-
tained.

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INDO CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.

U.S. Dollar Said
To Be Overvalued

London, July 7.

The world seems to be dividing into two camps on
the question whether the U.S. dollar is over-
valued or undervalued. In Britain and the
sterling area the dollar is regarded as the most
precious currency which must be carefully
husbanded.

But many other countries in-
cluding Latin America, Switzer-
land and Sweden have more
dollars than they can spend, any-
way at present, and some of them
—significantly including Sweden
and Switzerland who know a lot
about currency—are convinced
that the dollar is overvalued.
Even in Britain many quite well-
informed people have doubts about
its future.

In Switzerland dollar notes are
traded at 3.6 Swiss francs and the
illicit rate for "private compensa-
tion payments" in the U.S. is
about 3.5, as against the official
rate of 4.3. Quotations of U.S.
securities on the Swiss bourses
imply a rate of between 3.4 and

4. This contrasts with Paris, where
dollar and other international cur-
rencies are generally quoted not
below but appreciably above their
parities at the official exchange
rates because, whatever the dollar
may be, French investors regard
the franc as overvalued at its offi-
cial rate although it will not ne-
cessarily remain so when supplies
in France improve.

The discount on the dollar in
Switzerland partly reflects the res-
trictions on arbitrage and the
Swiss franc's own unique under-
valuation against gold. But
throughout the war the Swiss au-
thorities have been most grudging
in their purchases of dollars
against Swiss francs.

Swedish Viewpoint

The Swedish economist Per
Jacobsson, internationally known
as the Economist of the Bank for
International Settlements, seems
to think that even sterling will
become stronger than the dollar.
He argues that after their cur-
rent increases U.S. wage rates,
the really significant index for
exchange purposes, will be about
50 per cent above pre-war. Brit-
ain has the further advantage of
the 14 per cent depreciation of
sterling at the outbreak of war
(it was 17 per cent against the
old dollar parity) while all other
countries have a margin of 10 to
20 per cent in hand because of
the dollar's pre-war overvaluation.

He says that pre-war world prices
were ultimately dominated by
sterling prices. Unilateral increase
in U.S. wage costs thus inevitably
entailed disequilibrium in the
American cost and price struc-
ture, and this is the "natural ex-
planation" of the high unemployment
which still prevailed in the
United States in 1939.

In Britain where the dollar is
officially regarded as very hard
currency, many people believe that
the world's gold price must eventu-
ally rise. Whether or not they
recognize it, that actually cut—
because the British authorities have
no intention whatever of deprecia-
ting sterling against the dollar.
American wage rates are at pre-
sent rising much faster than

British—which weakens the dollar
against sterling in the export
markets unless American produc-
tivity also rises faster than Brit-
ish, which remains to be seen.

American Opinion

The crucial question, however,
in what Americans themselves
think and will think about the
dollar. Despite the suggestions by
economists in several countries
that the dollar is overvalued, and
despite the pressure from Western
U.S. gold producers for a higher
price of gold to recoup increased
production costs, U.S. Treasury
officials appear unanimous that
gold's price will remain \$35.
Monetary authorities in the U.S.
and other countries are undoubtedly
concerned at the upturn of
prices and wages in the U.S. but
most U.S. Government officials
take the line that the dollar will
retain its present gold value and
that any adjustments must thus
come by altering other currencies
against the dollar.

The test will be whether the
level of costs can be stabilized
after the present phase of wage
increases is completed, since to
provide a stable element to which
the dollar must eventually be
stabilized against goods and not
merely against gold. In the U.S.
perhaps even more than here the
sterling-dollar rate is recognized
as the focus of international trade.
Despite various officials and un-
official British calculations that
sterling is undervalued against
the dollar at its present rate,
U.S. officials (rightly) do not ex-
pect the British to alter the pre-
sent rate. As regards other cur-
rencies they point out that the
Bretton Woods Fund agreement
anyway contemplated that initial
exchange rate changes would be
more or less experimental.

Reuter.

Reaction To
Canadian
Dollar Move

New York, July 7.

The decrease in the cost of
United States dollars in terms of
Canadian currency was interpreted
as a result of huge Canadian
accumulation of U.S. dollars.

At the end of 1945, Canada
held more than \$1,500,000,000 in
gold and United States dollars.
The Canadian action hit Cana-
dian gold mines. American inves-
tors in Canadian gold mines will
now receive \$35.00 an ounce
which is the official Treasury buy-
ing price, instead of \$38.60, an
ounce which they had been re-
ceiving in Canadian funds.

Mine officials said some mines
would have to shut down. Gold
production is a major industry in
Canada.

Immediate repercussions also
were expected in the newspaper
field. A large proportion of the
newsprint used in the United
States is produced in Canada.

Announcement of the revalua-
tion came when Wall Street was
closed for the week-end.

No transactions in foreign ex-
change were made and no Ameri-
can dealings in Canadian securi-
ties will be made until Monday.
Associated Press.

SHIPPING
MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Yesterday:—H.M.S. Vindex,
from Kure, R.F.A. Fort Dunvegan
from Shanghai, H.D.M.L. 1105
from Macao, and S.S. Neleus from
U.K.

Scheduled Arrivals

Tomorrow:—Fuyo Maru from
Ujina.

Departures

Yesterday:—S.S. Kutsang for
Shanghai, L.C.I. (1) 218 for
Canton, Fort Sandusky for Syd-
ney, and U.S.S. Warrick.

Scheduled Departures

Today:—S.S. Mausang for San-
dakan, R.F.A. Fort Rosalie for
Kure, and H.M.S. Vindex for
Singapore.

Military Movements
Hit Wuchow Trade

Canton, July 6.

Trade in Wuchow, principal city and river port of
Kwangsi, has been hard hit by continuous
troop transportation, which has affected nor-
mal flow of trade, according to reports reach-
ing here today.

The 8th, 13th, 1st, 33rd and
54th armies all passed through
Wuchow en route to Canton for
the north. Junkies, towboats,
diesel engine craft and other
vessels are commandeered for
troop transportation. Shipping
companies suffer losses in carry-
ing troops, as the payment from
the military authorities is not
sufficient to cover actual cost
and outlay.

The latest movement down
from Wuchow is the 33rd army.
A part of the 116th division of
that army is reaching here en
route for Manchuria, of whom
many officers and enlisted men
of this division are natives.
Among the contingent which ar-
rived here were over 100 sick
soldiers, who are awaiting medi-
cal attention. About 14 died on
the way from Wuchow to Can-
ton.

Wuchow is now the leading
city in Kwangsi following the
destruction of Kweilin and Liu-
chow by the Japanese last year.
Business in Wuchow is bad ow-
ing to the general depression in
South China and shortage of
shipping. The cost of living
there is higher than that of
Canton by about 20 per cent,
especially foodstuffs.

However, the buildings dam-
aged by bombing have been re-
paired or rebuilt. The city is
clearer than Canton and ap-
pears prosperous on the sur-
face.

There will be further troop
movements via Wuchow, because
the troops in Indo-China and
Yunnan are being sent to north
China and Manchuria.—Asso-
ciated Press.

New York, July 6.
Railway express shipments to
and from New York which
stopped June 27 were resumed
yesterday after settlement of a
dispute with employees.—Asso-
ciated Press.

Washington, July 6.
It is Thomas, vice-president of
the CIO, United Auto Workers
Union, returned from Russia, and
reported the Russians were mak-
ing truck bodies of wood because
of a steel shortage.—Associated
Press.

Washington, July 6.
The Civilian Production Ad-
ministration announced today that
automobile production in May
was 468,450. This was 30.3
per cent gain over March.—As-
sociated Press.

New High For
Shellac

Calcutta, July 7.

The shellac market price in
Calcutta—the world's only port
exporting manufactured shellac—
touched a new post-war high of
\$41 per maund (82 2/7 pounds)
as some dealers predicted a con-
tinued rise.

A spokesman for one of Cal-
cutta's largest shippers said the
reasons for the runaway market
were increased world demand
since the end of the war and
speculation by "extremely strong"
financial interests who are buying
and holding stocks in anticipation
of higher prices.

He said also the general rise in
prices is being reflected in the
shellac industry. During the war
all India's shellac was purchased
under Government control at a
ceiling of \$22.43 per maund for
shipment to Allied countries.
The control was removed last
May but shellac prices had be-
gun an upward swing and have
been climbing ever since.—Asso-
ciated Press.

Steel Prediction

New York, July 5.

Steel prices will hold un-
changed in the immediate
future, the national metal-
working paper Iron Age pre-
dicted today although they may
advance "over the long pull."

The paper said the industry
in the near future may raise
the price of some steel prod-
ucts but only those which OPA
and indicated are due for fur-
ther price relief.

"No steel company would be
expected to step out in front
with a healthy price raise for
fear of the public censure and
the possibility that such action
might contribute to revival of
OPA or similar legislation,"
Iron Age said.

The paper added "over the
long pull, taking in probably the
next six to 12 months, steel
prices are expected to be ad-
vanced on most items.—Asso-
ciated Press.

Washington, July 6.
Ward's automotive reports said
46,818 automobiles and trucks
were produced in America and
Canada this week compared to
34,016 last week.—Associated
Press.

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S.S. WINGSANG Custodian Wharf
M.V. HICKORY CREST T.S.I. Wharf
S.S. KUTSANG Kowloon Wharf 6-N.

IN PORT

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far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

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S.S. NELEUS arrived from United Kingdom—Holts.
S.S. SAMSETTE due from United Kingdom mid July
S.S. PROMETHEUS due from United Kingdom late July

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AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

S.S. SJOBRIS Discharging B-12
S.S. NEWBROUGH due from Melbourne 11th July
M.V. DEVON due from Melbourne late July

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S.S. SAMTREDY due from U.S.A. mid July

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S.S. ASPEN PARK due from Vancouver about 10th July

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S.S. "TSINAN" 2 p.m. 10th July

SAILING TO CANTON

S.S. "FATSHAN" 5 a.m. 9th July

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"BENLOMOND" about end July

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South, Dealer

Neither side vulnerable

8. 7 6 4

4. Q 9 3

C. 9 8 7 4 2

S. A. Q 8 2

H. 4

D. K J 5

C. Q J 9 6

S. N

E. K J 6

H. K 6 2

D. A 10 6 3

C. 6 2

S. 10 3

H. A 10 8 7 5

D. Q

C. K 10 8 4 3

The bidding:

South West North East

Pass 1S Pass 1NT

2H Pass 4H Dbl.

Pass Pass Pass

West opened the Queen of clubs,

dummy winning with the Ace.

The low heart was returned, and

South won a finesse with the

seven. A low club was ruffed with

dummy's Jack, and the nine of

hearts was returned and won by

South's ten. Another low club was

ruffed by Dummy's Queen, and a

diamond was returned from the

dummy.

East took the diamond Ace,

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1946.

THE PLACE TO EAT IS

Jimmy's Kitchen

Blunt Bevin Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

a peace conference before completing their main job of preparing the peace treaties.

"Full Council"

Nanking, July 7. The Chinese Government has demanded that the full council of foreign ministers rather than only the Big Four be convened in Paris to consider peace treaties with the enemy countries.

Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh in a statement said "In accordance with the Moscow agreement of Dec. 24, 1945, to which the Chinese Government adhered, the drafting of treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland must be undertaken by deputies and foreign ministers of France, Britain, the United States and Russia while the peace conference which will consider the drafts will be convened by the Council of Foreign Ministers."

"It is therefore clear that the forthcoming peace conference in Paris should be convened by the full council of foreign ministers and not by the foreign ministers of France, the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia."

Wang said if this is not done the Chinese Government will deem it a violation of the Moscow agreement. — Associated Press.

DOCKERS GASSED

Cairo, July 7.

Five Egyptian dockers who were unloading meat today from the 10,000-ton cargo ship "Rippling Grange" damaged last weekend in a collision with the liner "City of Hongkong" at Port Said, were overcome with fumes and died almost immediately.

About 750 tons of meat in the damaged refrigerator hold of the "Rippling Grange" started decaying and was being unloaded for dumping into the sea, 30 miles from the shore, when the accident occurred. The fumes were so powerful that they discoloured the ship's paint and held up work.

No. 2 hatch of the "Rippling Grange" was opened up by the collision and over 700 tons of frozen meat from Argentina was under water. The 9,000-ton "City of Hongkong" was bound for Britain with 250 passengers from India. No one was hurt in the collision. — Reuters.

BATAVIA PERIMETER IN DISPUTE

Batavia, July 7.

The Batavia perimeter is again in dispute and British troops have made a further advance to occupy the east bank of the Bekassi river which runs south and north about 12 miles east of Batavia and had formed the eastern perimeter since British troops occupied the west bank on June 12.

An official statement from the Headquarters of the Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies states: "The agreement between the Allied and Indonesian representatives on the move of Allied forces up to the Bekassi River contains a clause which stipulated that should Indonesian terrorists continue to harass Allied troops, the General Officer commanding the Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies reserved the right to take such action as he considered necessary on the east bank of the river."

"As a result of intense sniping of British positions and several attacks by terrorists on British troops holding the west bank, in which our troops suffered casualties, British forces have occupied Kamponga."

"The kampongs had sheltered bands of terrorists who had persistently attacked British forces on several occasions, crossing the river to do so, in violation of the agreement mentioned above."

Concerning the occupation of the west bank, the Indonesians said that no agreement existed but confirmed that they had been informed in advance that it would take place.

They have been similarly warned about the latest advance to the east bank.

Indonesians here predicted that the earlier advance would be resisted as their armed forces regard the expansion of the perimeter with suspicion and as a gradual penetration. Since the occupation of the west bank, there has been almost constant fighting along the river.

Meanwhile, some sections of the Dutch and Chinese press call for more active patrolling, especially in the eastern perimeter where they say terrorists are infiltrating, due to insufficient patrolling by British and Indian troops guarding that sector. — Reuters.

MURDERED FOR \$40

For the sake of a paltry \$40 worth of poultry and clothing, a young Chinese farmer was murdered by three armed men just before midnight on Saturday. To Kam, a 25-year-old farmer in Waichung Village, Tsauwan (on the Chaiya Peak Road) was tempted to defend his few belongings when three men, one armed with a revolver and the others with chopsticks, forced their way into his home.

There was a short struggle.

PUBLISHING

Moscow, July 7. A new Soviet State publishing house is to be organized for the production of the best possible translations of important foreign publications in all fields. The director of the new institution will be Boris Suckov, former head of the foreign department of the State Literary Publishing House. — Reuters.

Cradle Of Liberty

London, July 7.

The Greek Prime Minister, Constantinos Tsaldaris, arrived in London by air from Paris today. He gave this message on landing:

"It is a great pleasure for me to land on English soil, this cradle of parliamentary liberty. The traditional friendship between Great Britain and Greece has been strengthened during the recent war by the fact that our two people shared its darkest hours alone and by the spirit of loyalty and fellowship that kept them united in the common struggle."

"As head of the freely-elected Greek Government after the war, it is my privilege and honour to bring to the people of the United Kingdom the greetings of the people of Greece."

The Greek Premier has been in Paris to see the Big Four Foreign Ministers.

Asked if he was going to try and negotiate a loan for Greece while he is in Britain, Tsaldaris said:

"I cannot say. There are many ways in which reconstruction can be helped apart from loans, reparations, for example."

Referring to the forthcoming plebiscite on the monarchy, he forecast that 70 per cent of the people would ask for the return of King George. As far as the Government is concerned the plebiscite was for the return or not of King George.

If the majority voted against the Government would consider the question a constitutional one and would resign. The main point of his visit was to discuss reconstruction and he estimated that Greece would need nearly \$6,000,000,000 for her five year plan.

Referring to his talks with Ernest Bevin in Paris, he said the atmosphere was very good. He discussed with Vyacheslav Molotov the possibility of improving relations with Greece's northern neighbours. — Reuters.

SPORTS SECTION

Pauline Betz Wins Singles Title

Wimbledon, July 6.

Blonde 26-year-old Miss Pauline Betz scored a surprisingly easy 6-2, 6-4 victory over 21-year-old Miss Louise Brough on the last day of the championships today, to win the Women's Singles title in an All-American duel before a packed centre-court gallery which included Queen Mary.

Miss Betz, while not having masculine robustness like her opponent, played a good deal more efficient and safer game than the younger woman.

Miss Brough failed completely to reproduce her aggressive volleys which took her to the final stage, and Miss Betz, three times the United States champion, merely had to play steadily and accurately and the title was hers.

For Miss Brough, it was the first of three finals in which she appeared during the afternoon. Miss Betz's perfect placing down the sidelines and the position errors into which she lured her opponent, soon gave her a 4-1 lead in the first set. The sixth game was a most hotly contested one, but it lacked the expected colour.

Miss Brough rallied from love-40, to break through after three deuces had been called, but immediately lost her own service and Miss Betz ran out a comfortable winner, 6-2.

Miss Brough was playing as if unable to forget that Pauline had beaten her in five tournaments, the last four points and seemed to surrender any hope she had of saving the match. Miss Betz held her own service comfortably and a somewhat disappointing final ended with the jubilant Pauline vaulting the net to offer consolation to the dejected Louise.

Miss Brough had some consolation when, in partnership with Miss Margaret Osborne, she beat Miss Betz and Miss Doris Hart in another all-American duel in the Women's Doubles Final, 6-3, 6-3.

The winners, who have been unbeaten for five years, hold the United States title. Miss Brough showed no signs of fatigue, where-

A.T.S. In Civil Jobs

London, July 7.

Mr. Lawson, Secretary for War, is to be questioned in the House of Commons on what is described as an evasion of an Army Council instruction directing that in cases of redundancy in Army Pay and Record Offices military and A.T.S. personnel should be released before civilian staffs are discharged.

Mr. L. White, secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association, and yesterday that hundreds of men and women civilian clerks in record offices had already received redundancy notices. He quoted a minute dated at a Records Office Directors of Organisation conference in May which, he alleged, sought to circumvent the Army Council instruction by transferring to the War Office the onus for posting A.T.S.

Mr. White said it was assumed that the suggestion of the minute was that while the A.T.S. would be available for posting they would remain where they were and after the civilians had been discharged would not be available for posting any longer.

"By acting on the suggestion made at the conference, officers in charge of records offices could proceed with the discharge of civilians and then have military personnel available," he added. He stated that his union was asking the Secretary for War to call for the minutes of the conference and to cancel all notices of discharge given to civilians in contravention of the Army Council Order.

Choppers were taken and to Kam, a 25-year-old farmer in Waichung Village, Tsauwan (on the Chaiya Peak Road) was tempted to defend his few belongings when three men, one armed with a revolver and the others with chopsticks, forced their way into his home.

County Cricket

London, July 7.

Close of play scores in County cricket matches today were:

At Leeds: Surrey, 167 (Watts, 61, Smalles six for 40). Yorkshire 126 for five.

At Nottingham: Somerset 209 (Watts 56, Buse 57 not out, Voce five for 86, Butler four for 35). Nottinghamshire 183 for five (Keeton 106 not out).

At Lords: Cambridge University 201, Oxford University 99, for three.

At Colchester: Kent 487 (Davies 124, Ames 70, Valentine 114, Paterson four for 58). Essex three for no wicket.

At Hove: Warwickshire 206 (Dollery 67, Carey five for 54). Sussex 165 for four, (Parks 83 not out).

At Cardiff: Gloucestershire 176 (Allen 51, Wooller five for 83). Glamorganshire 171 for six.

At Bournemouth: Middlesex 335 (Compton 115, Edrich 60, Thompson 76, Price 56, Knott six for 114). Hampshire 64 for four.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch: Leicestershire 238 (Berry 55, Proctor 64, Coxon four for 30). Derbyshire 76 for two.

At Kidderminster: Worcestershire 424 for seven (Cooper 191, Howart 89). Northamptonshire did not bat. — Reuters.

Lancs. Make 406 In First Innings

Manchester, July 7.

Lancashire, out to revenge their eight wicket loss to India last week, made 406 in the first innings of a return game with the tourists here today. At the close of play India were 18 for no wicket.

Washbrook and Ikin both completed centuries for Lancashire. Washbrook, after putting on Lancashire's first hundred with Place, carried the total to 212 with Ikin for the second wicket before he was caught out off Sohoni for 108. Ikin, who was then 75, went on for his first century in first class cricket and was 139 before he was bowled by Sohoni for the fifth wicket down with the total 334.

After Washbrook's departure, Sohoni, the most successful Indian bowler of the day with five Lancashire wickets for 82 runs, got King leg before wicket for the third wicket at 232.

Edrich who followed looked uncomfortable and was half an hour scoring his first single and was then leg before wicket to Mankad with four down for 283.

Ikin topped his century mark with a powerful off drive and with Wharton as his partner took the score to 272 for four at tea.

Runs came swiftly after tea with Ikin and Wharton adding 57 in half an hour without any big hitting. The bowling was losing its sting. At 333, Ikin's great innings came to an end when he was bowled by a fast ball on the off stump after batting just short of three hours.

Mankad celebrated this release for India by getting r.d. of Phillipson and Brerley in four balls for the addition of only one run. Garlick stayed while 21 were added and then was out to a brilliant catch at short fine leg by Sarwate while Sohoni's "bumper" ball. Eight wickets were then down for 355.

No Risks. Wharton, another young left hander, reached his 50 in 70 minutes. Nothing could do with his bowlers and he was at the critical score of 98. He attacked a ball from Bhargava into the slips but the catch was missed.

Britain Wins Henley Royal Regatta

(By Vernon Morgan, Reuters Sports Editor)

Henley-on-Thames, July 6.

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, with a record crowd, saw Britain overthrow the overseas challenge in the finals of a four-day Royal Regatta here, the Leander Eight beating the See Club of Zurich by three quarters of a length in the Grand Challenge Cup—the major event of the regatta.

It was very hard luck on the Swiss crew that their stroke, Walter Spatuler, was taken ill. His 18-years old brother, Fritz, had the hard task of taking on Jack Bradley, the stroke of the Cambridge winning crew of 1934, who is an oarsman of great brilliance.

The Swiss, rowing in their bright blue singlets, began strongly and at half the distance they were half a canvas ahead, in three minutes 22 seconds.

In the next quarter of a mile the Leander crew, rowing the slower stroke, pulled up into the lead and gradually forged ahead to win a great race in the best time of the Regatta—7 minutes 1 second.

The Swiss eight might well have won with their regular stroke.

Before the event started both crews had the honour of escorting the princesses in the Royal Barge "Enchantress" up, the course, to the chimneys of Henley's old church bells.

Boat Capsize

The foreign challenge was also overthrown in the Silver Goblets, which were won by two British youngsters, the 18-year-old Burgess twins of Leander, from the Danes Ole Secher and Pierre Perregard.

True the race was spoilt by the Danes capsizing—300 yards from the winning post, when one length in the lead, but the Danes appeared to have shot their bolt after reaching half distance only three seconds outside the record.

They were steering erratically and it came as no surprise when stroke hit a boom and they fell into the water, allowing the British boys to finish alone.

Another "foreign" challenge was upset in the Ladies Challenge Plate, when Jesus College, Cambridge, beat Trinity College, Dublin, by one and a quarter lengths, after a fine race in which the Cambridge crew took command at three quarter distance.

But in the double sculls event, the Argentine pair, R.E. Pano and E. D. Chauven, won very easily from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, represented by H. L. Warren, who rowed for Britain in the 1936 Olympic Games, and G. Newton.

The Argentinians, sculling perfectly, won by a handsome margin of four lengths. The British scullers had earlier been eliminated from the Diamond sculls, which produced a magnificent race, Jean Sepharades of France, beating Jack Kelly of the United States by three lengths, after a fine duel in the good time of eight minutes 21 seconds.

Sporting Gesture

Both men were completely rowed out, the Frenchman having to be lifted out of his boat.

Sepharades, who completed a great double for France, following Yvon Poirat's victory in the men's singles final at Wimbledon, showed himself a great sportsman for, when Kelly struck a boom at the start, he waited for him and they both struck off again together. The Frenchman was always in front, but there was only one canvas in it a quarter of a mile from the finish.

In the other final Imperial College beat the Isis Club by two and a quarter lengths in the Thames Challenge Cup; Leander beat Oriel College, Oxford, by two and a half lengths in the Stewards Cup; to score their third success in the Regatta, King's College, London, beat the Thames Rowing Club by one and a quarter lengths in the Wyfold Cup; Trinity College, Cambridge, beat New College, Oxford, by one and a half lengths in the Visitors' Cup, while Bedford School, by beating Radley by one length, had the honour of winning the new Princess Elizabeth Trophy for Schools, which the Princess herself presented to them. — Reuters.

U.S. Baseball

New York, July 7.

Joe DiMaggio's 17th homer with two men on base in the fifth innings gave the New York Yankees an 8 to 5 victory over Philadelphia.

Detroit's Dizzy Trout held the St. Louis Browns to four hits as the Tigers won 6 to 1.

Mickey Hefner shut out Boston to lead Washington to a 4 to 0 victory, the second win within a week over the league leaders.

In the National League the Chicago Cubs blanked Cincinnati in a doubleheader, winning the first game 2 to 0 and the second 1 to 0. Frank Secore's pinch homer in the 12th innings with Billy Hughes on base accounted for the only runs in the opener and brought the Cubs their first tallies in two consecutive innings. Waitkus singled in Stan Hack in the fourth innings of the nightcap.

The New York Giants hit four homers to 7 to 6 from the Philadelphia Phillies with reliever Mike Udink homering in the deciding ninth.

There are two night games to be played.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	4	3
Detroit	5	8	2
New York	8	11	1
Philadelphia	0	9	0
Boston	0	7	1
Washington	4	10	0

(One night game)

National League

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	7	0
Chicago	2	11	1
(Second game)			
Cincinnati	0	8	1
Chicago	1	5	0
Philadelphia	6	9	0
New York	7	9	0

—Associated Press.

U.S. TEAM FOR SWEDEN

Wimbledon, July 7.

Four crack United States tennis players who have been appearing in the Wimbledon Championships, including three title winners, will fly to Sweden today to play exhibition matches against the Swedish Davis Cup team.

Pauline Betz, Margaret Osborne, Tom Brown and Budge Patty are making the trip at the invitation of King Gustav.

"The exhibition matches" will be played on July 9, 10 and 11 and will consist of singles, doubles and mixed doubles," Tom Brown said. — Associated Press.

RADIO

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1946.

GEORGE LOBB AT THE PIANO.

Z.B.W. HONG KONG broadcast on a frequency of 645 kilocycles and from 12.00 to 1.00 p.m. 630 to 7.30 p.m. 8.00 to 8.15 p.m. and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.58 Megacycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—Variety.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Forecast and

Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Jack Wilson and His Versatile Five.

1.20 p.m.—"Music Time"—ENSA.

2.30 p.m.—Close Down.

3.30 p.m.—"From the Shows"—Jack Hulbert and Cleely Courtneidge.

6.00 p.m.—Woody Herman and His Orchestra.

7.10 p.m.—Old Favorites.

7.30 p.m.—Studio—"I Like What I Like"—Opal J. Briefly.

8.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

8.15 p.m.—Organ Intervals.

8.20 p.m.—Studio—George Lobb at the Piano.

8.40 p.m.—Two Songs by Grace Moore.

8.47 p.m.—"Kajman's"—The Countess, "Marilyn"—Peterson.

9.00 p.m.—"Something for Everybody".

10.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

10.05 p.m.—Dance—Programme with Vocal Intervals by Dorothy Beatty, Anne Jackson, Allen Jones and Dick Powell.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

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